DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 106 802 CS 001 853

TITLE	[Individualized Reading and Social Science Program.]
INSTITUTION	Georgia Univ., Athens.
PUB DATE	74
NOTE	235p.; See CS 001 934 for "Effective Reading Programs: Summaries of 222 Selected Programs"
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.76 HC-$12.05 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	*Developmental Reading; *Effective Teaching; Elementary Education; *Individualized Reading; *Reading Instruction; *Reading Programs; Reading Skills; Rural Education; Social Sciences
IDENTIFIERS	*Effective Reading Programs; Right to Read

ABSTRACT

This program, included in "Effective Reading Programs...," serves over 800 rural elementary school students, both black and white. The program curriculum is designed to improve the student's basic skills in reading and social science learning. The student reads or listens to short passages that are based on the concept of the functional community. After each passage, the student answers up to 18 multiple-choice questions that are directly related to the content of the passage but that may require the student to evaluate or generalize from the passage. Students score their own tests and enter their scores on reading profile sheets. Project students receive about 50 minutes a day of instruction in this reading program. At the beginning of the year, each student's reading status is determined from his or her ability to read the first two or three passages in the curriculum. Students who read the first several passages correctly proceed through the materials at their own rate, recording answers to the questions following each passage on an answer sheet, scoring the sheet, and recording their scores on profiles. During this process the teacher serves as a supervisor, adviser, and motivator. (WR/AIR)

ED106802

PRIMARY LEVEL INDIVIDUALIZED

READING SKILLS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE CURRICULUM (IRSS)

Social Science Passages With Immediate Reinforcement Using Multiple-Choice Items Measuring Content Detail, Purpose, Organization, and Evaluation

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

BOOK P

SITE, ROUTE, AND BOUNDARY COMPONENTS

Prepared Under the General Direction of
THOMAS M. GOOLSBY, JR., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Educational Psychology
Measurement and Research
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30601

Passage Writing and Social Science Content
Under the Direction of JOSEPH P. STOLTMAN, Ed.D.
Assistant Professor of Geography
Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Research of Curriculum
Under the Direction of ROBERT B. FRARY, Ph.D.
Research Associate
National Laboratory for Higher Education
Durham, North Carolina

CS 001 853

Copyright
T. M. Goolsby, Jr. and J. P. Stoltman

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
T. M. Goolsby, Jr.
J. P. Stoltman
TO ERIC AND ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING UNDER AGREEMENTS WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION. FURTHER REPRODUCTION OUTSIDE THE ERIC SYSTEM REQUIRES PERMISSION OF THE COPYRIGHT OWNER."

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

I. Introduction to the Material and the Program

The Individualized Reading Skills and Social Science Curriculum (IRSS) is designed to improve a child's basic skills of reading and social science learning. Each student is supplied with a set of materials and is permitted to proceed at his particular pace.

This book of the program consists of approximately 120 short passages (stories) about the site, route, and boundary components which are a part of the functional community. Following each passage are from 8 to 18 multiple choice questions which are directly related to the content of the passage. Some questions are not based on the stated or implied content, but require the student to make an evaluation or a generalization from the theme of a passage, or from the student's experiences as they relate to the passage.

Short passages followed by questions are important for several reasons. First, each student progresses in an independent and self-directing manner, responding to and scoring questions from each passage. The questions direct the student's attention to the tasks of acquiring social science knowledges, skills, and understanding and acquiring the skills of reading. Reading skills include determining details, purposes, organizations, and making evaluations from passages. Each skill incorporates several reading processes. Questions are designed and placed into categories according to the following outline:

D(Details): To recognize and understand stated or implied factual details and relationships.

- D-1: To recognize and understand important facts and details.
- D-2: To recognize and understand implied facts and relationships.
- D-3: To deduce the meaning of words or phrases from context.

P(Purpose): To develop skill in discerning the purpose or main ideas of a paragraph or selection.

P-1: To detect the main purpose of a paragraph or selection.

P-2: To recognize the main idea or topic of a paragraph or selection.

O(Organization): To develop ability to organize ideas.

O-1: To recognize common elements or parallel topics in incidents or paragraphs.

O-2: To recognize proper time sequence.

E(Evaluation): To develop skill in evaluating what is read.

E-1: To develop generalization from a selection.

E-2: To recognize the writer's viewpoint, attitude, or intention.

E-3: To recognize the mood or tone of a selection.

E-4: To recognize outstanding qualities of style or structure.[1]

The curriculum sequence is such that less complex skills are developed first. The less difficult questions for each passage are also presented so that the student does not become discouraged. Also, easy items are placed at intervals, thus encouraging responses to all the items. The student and/or the teacher is immediately able to score the questions for a given passage, providing the student with immediate reinforcement (feedback).

The content for the passages is based upon the concept of a functional community. A functional community includes those geographic, social, political, and economic components which produce a viable setting for all human interactions.

Site, route, and boundary components are concepts which provide the foundation for the functional community. Sites are places which are referents in the learner's increasingly complex world. The home is one

---

[1]Categories are from: E. F. Lindquist and A. N. Hieronymus, Iowa Tests of Basic Skills, Teacher's Manual. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1964.

of the first sites a learner becomes aware of during the developmental process. Gradually other sites, for example, the school, grocery store, and park, become reference points. During this period routes become significant for the child. Routes are the linkages between the home and the expanding site perspectives of the learner. Children associate them with trips to the store, to school, and work. Boundaries define the limits within which geographical experiences occur. Property, county, state and international boundaries represent a few which the student comes in contact with as the magnitude of sites and routes increases.

The program is designed to complement site, route, and boundary experiences of learners and relate them to a conceptual structure. The learners are also provided with reading experiences designed to expand their perception and comprehension of life space.

The economic, political, and social components of the community are related closely to sites, routes, and boundaries. Sites with particular economic functions, such as a bank, steel mill, or lumber yard are important components of certain communities. The interaction of those sites and others along routes is an example of economic interdependence. The political functions of sites, for example, the courthouse, state capital, and national capital are dependent upon boundaries and route linkages. The social component is represented by such things as hospitals, parks, and population density. Situations are presented to reflect social problems associated with displacement of people in favor of airports and expressway routes, to name only two.

The quality of community life is dependent upon the environment. The problems in recreating a healthy environment free of air, water, and noise pollution are investigated through the reading of passages and related activities.

The sequence provides the learner with a conceptual geographic framework. That framework (sites, routes, and boundaries) is consistent throughout the sequence and produces an integrating effect. The learner's

evaluation of the components as situations vary and circumstances change encourages the assessment of additional factors which operate in local communities, but extend also to a national and international setting.

II. Organization of the Materials

A. Passage Numbers--Each passage is assigned a number beginning with 1111.

B. Answer Sheet--An answer sheet may be prepared using the memeograph process. A regular sheet of mimeograph paper will accommodate several answer sets (see Appendix III). Each set must have space for 18 responses, although not all passages will have that number of questions. The answer sets should be arranged as follows:

Passage # 1 _____

	1	2	3	4
1.	0	0	0	0
2.	0	0	0	0
3.	0	0	0	0
to:				
18.	0	0	0	0

The answer sheet must also have a space for the child's name and I.D. number. After recording name and I.D. number, the student should identify the passage by number on the answer sheet. Only responses to questions from the identified passage are to be marked in that answer set. If the student determines the answer to Question 1 is 2, then the circle in Column 2 across from Question 1 should be shaded. Similar procedures should be used for the remaining questions from the passage. Correct answers to the questions for each passage are found in Appendix I.

C. Student Profiles--Every student must have a reading profile sheet. The profile sheet has the passage numbers listed at the top of the page. The irregular line running across the profile sheet is consistent with the total number of correct responses for each passage. Profile sheets for the passages in this book are contained in Appendix II.

Sample Profile

Name: John Williams

Number Answered Correctly	Passage Number					
	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						

The profile sheets are designed to give the teacher a means for evaluating a student's performance on a particular passage, as well as to discern trends in student performance over a long period. The teacher can make a quick, and often very accurate, assessment of how well a student is functioning.

1) If, for example, on passages 10 through 20 a student averages 75% correct, but on Passage 21 scores 25% correct, the last score is obviously below usual performance. An assessment that the student didn't read the passage or guessed at the answers is probably correct. It is suggested that the teacher ask the student to repeat the passage.

2) If a student obtains a 65% average on Passages 20-30 and an 82% average on 31-45, a significant improvement is recognizable. Praise for such improvement is suggested.

3) If a student shows a steady trend of more and more incorrect responses, it seems necessary to require more than simply a suggestion to repeat the passages. A close look at what might be causing a decline in peformance is necessary. It may be the effect of some attitude, motivation, or frustration that the student is experiencing.

III. Using the Program

Every student will learn the operational procedures for the program if provided an opportunity. Success with the program will, of course, vary according to such factors as reading ability, motivation, and independence.

Necessary preparation will vary for different ability groups. It is apparent that more able students will "care for themselves." This individualized curriculum will allow just that. Concern, therefore, should be devoted to the less able student.

Less able students require a careful initial presentation of the curriculum. New responsibilities, such as remembering an identification number, filling in an answer sheet correctly, and scoring and charting progress, are probably new experiences. If they are presented too quickly, they can lead to unnecessary frustration.

It is suggested that a well-planned introduction to the materials and a complete explanation of expectations of the student be undertaken.

IV. Introduction to Materials

A. Assign identification numbers (I.D.) of four digits to each student. Assign the numbers in proper number sequence following the alphabetical order of the class. It might be necessary to introduce the class to the concept of names very often being represented by numbers. If so, use examples familiar to your students such as: (a) Your roll book which lists student names next to a number. (b) A social security card, or a driver's license, or a textbook which associates a name with a number. (c) You might arrange your class in size order. Assign numbers to them from 1 to 30, from the shortest to the tallest student. Then demonstrate how the number 1 means "jane" who is the shortest, and the number 30 refers to "Mike" who is the tallest, and 15 means "Sam" who is in the middle.

To assist in learning I.D. numbers, it is useful for students to write it next to their names on papers or exercises they may complete.

B. After the students become accutomed to the number-name association, they should each be presented with this book and an answer sheet.

It should be illustrated that a number represents a passage, another number represents a question, and another represents a possible answer to a question.

C. Some care must be taken so that each student learns to fill out the answer sheet correctly. The main suggestion here is practice and close teacher supervision of the mechanics required of the student.

D. It is suggested that the first day of material usage be as a group, not individual. Have the class read the first passage and answer the questions as a group. Begin with marking in their identification numbers and checking them. Next have them mark the passage number. Read the passage orally. Next have the students mark the answer to Question 1. If a student doesn't remember the anwer from the reading, it can be found by looking back at the passage.

Ask who has answered the question with the first choice, the second choice, the third choice, the fourth choice. Ask the students where they found the answer. Stress the process of finding answers to certain questions. Some questions are <u>not</u> directly answered in the passage. Most students will be able to answer those questions logically. Some questions require the student to make an evaluation from personal experiences or other sources. Through out, the idea of the <u>best possible answer</u> must be emphasized. Upon the completion of the passage, have each student correct his paper (see Appendix I) and enter his score on the student profile. the teacher should check the profiles to make certain the record is correct.

E. On the second day proceed with the second passage on the same answer sheet. Instruct the students to read the passage silently. Read the passage again as a class and answer the questions. Have each student correct his paper (see Appendix I). Give encouragement and praise for proper responses. Have the students plot their scores on the student profile. At any time hereafter a student has mastered the mechanics and is answering more than about 60% of the questions correctly, he may proceed through this and successive books at his own pace.

F. On the third day direct the students to read the third passage silently. Encourage them ti inquire about the meaning of words they don't know. Suggest that they read the passage several times, or until it is clear. Have the students answer the first five questions. Then go over the questions as a group, referring to the answer key in the back of the text (see Appendix I). Next, answer Questions 6 to 12 and score the answers individually. Have the student plot scores on the profile sheet. Any student answering fewer than seven questions correctly should repeat the passage. All repeats should place a check (✓) above the passage number on the profile sheet. Also, record the total number of correct answers on the second sheet. If a third reading is necessary, place two checks (✓✓) on the profile sheet. More than three attempts at a single passage is not suggested. Passages do generally increase in difficulty, but not in a steady progression. Some passages are confusing to certain students for numerous reasons. When such a passage is found for a particular student, it is best to progress to another passage where more success is attained.

The first several passages should be used by the teacher as a diagnostic device. Students capable of reading the material and those needing the aid of a listening station can be identified.

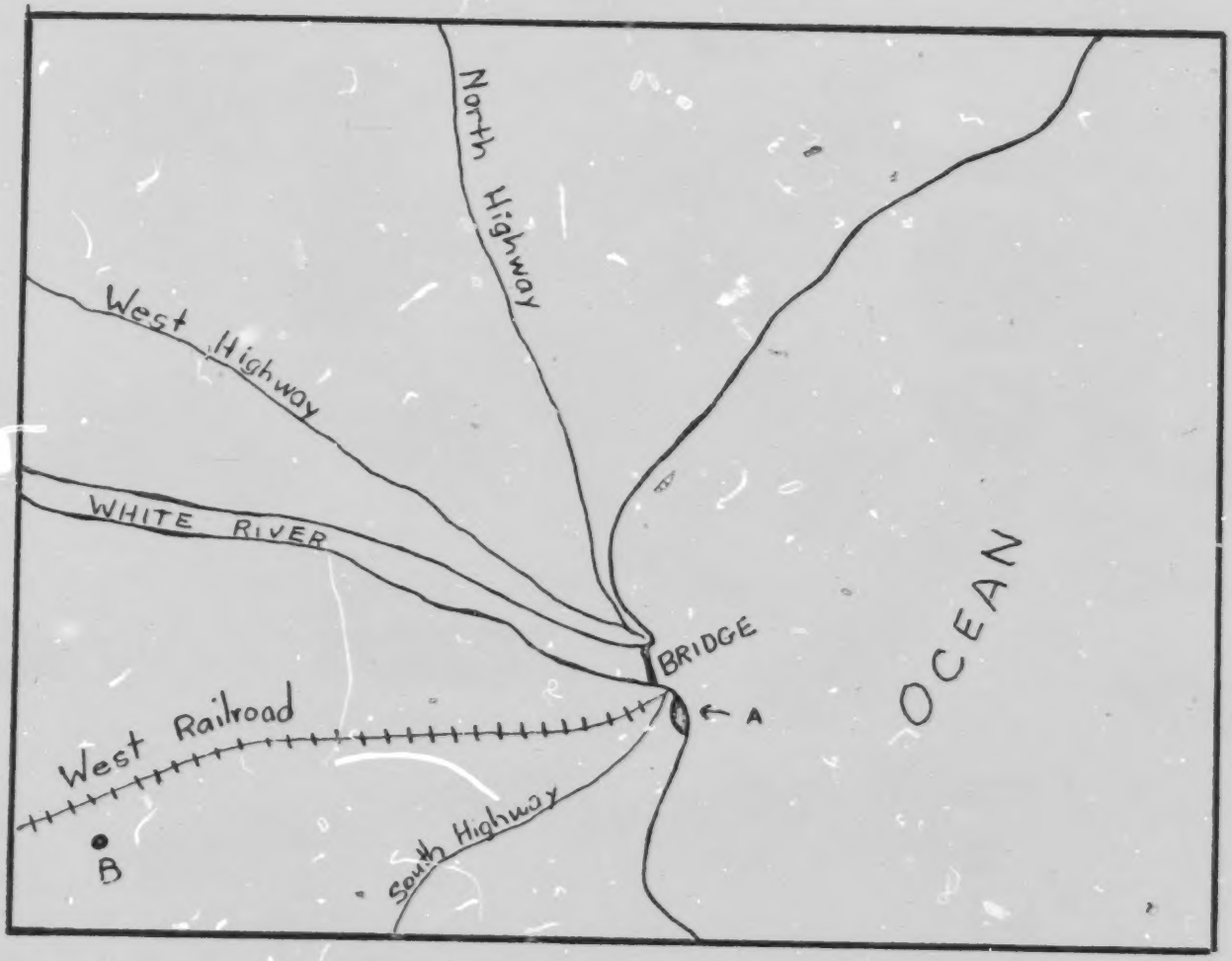
As a general rule, if a student scores less than 60% correct on the first ten passages, placement at a listening-reading station is advisable. Before a student begins listening-reading, the teacher must decide if the student is trying but failing because of low reading comprehension and vocabulary. If so, listening is appropriate. On the other hand, a student who is simply not trying should not be placed at a station for listening.

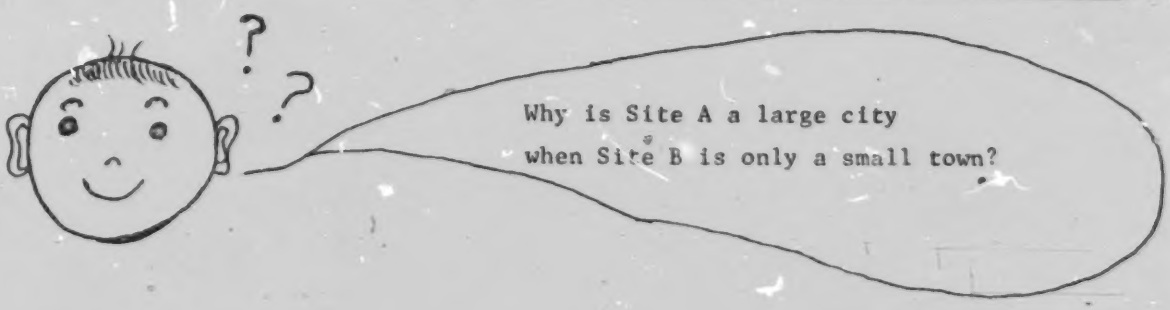
Once a student is placed at a listening station, every attempt should be made by the teacher to encourage attention and concentration. The teacher should take advantage of every opportunity to praise or encourage the student.

Students at listening stations should frequently (every 10 passages or so) be given an opportunity to read passages without the listening.

An average of more than 60% correct on listening justifies an attempt at independent reading.

For severely educationally disadvantaged students, daily alphabet, phonics and vocabulary training are suggested along with listening-reading in the curriculum materials.


North Highway
West Highway
WHITE RIVER
BRIDGE
OCEAN
West Railroad
A
B
South Highway


Why is Site A a large city
when Site B is only a small town?

Passage 1111

Dear Student:

You are going to read about sites in this book. Another name for site is place. You know about a great number of places. The drugstore and the school are places. Your family's house and the city are other places.

All places are the same in one way. They all have a site. Some sites are better than others for some things. A home site is a good place for a house. A farm site is a good place for a farm. A city grows at a good site for a city. The way a site is used may change with time. A farm site can be changed into many home sites. People use sites to meet their needs. Needs change with time.

Many of the sites in this book will be like the sites in towns and cities. Sites are important to people.

1. What is this book about?
   1) Cities
   2) Sites
   3) Stories
   4) Students

2. At which place do people spend most of their time?
   1) Zoo
   2) Ball Park
   3) Home
   4) Drugstore

3. Which place is made up of many smaller sites?
   1) City
   2) Home
   3) Ball Park
   4) Airport

4. How many places have a site?
   1) All places
   2) Many places
   3) Only big places
   4) A few places

5. Where do cities grow?
   1) At all sites
   2) At good city sites
   3) Where there is room
   4) Where homes are found

6. What is another name for the word place?
   1) School
   2) Site
   3) Point
   4) House

7. Why isn't a site used in just any way?
   1) Some things do not need sites
   2) Some sites are better than others
   3) Only large sites can be used for things
   4) All sites are the same

8. How do sites change?
   1) In the way they are used
   2) By getting larger
   3) In building houses
   4) By getting smaller

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1112

Mary was sitting on the porch. Sally and Jane were walking down the street. "Hey, Mary," said Sally, "Do you want to go and play at the school?"

The three girls ran across the street. Some boys were playing baseball. Some girls were playing on the merry-go-round. The school ground was large.

The three ran for the monkey bars. They would see who could skip two bars the most times.

1. Who was sitting on the porch?
   1) Sally
   2) Mollie
   3) Mary
   4) Jane

2. Who was walking down the street?
   1) Mary and Jane
   2) Mary and Sally
   3) Sally and Jane
   4) Mary, Jane and Sally

3. Who called to Mary?
   1) Mary's Mother
   2) Someone else
   3) Sally
   4) Jane

4. Where were the girls going?
   1) To the store
   2) To the school
   3) To Sally's house
   4) To town

5. How many times could the girls go back and forth?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Four
   4) Story does not say

6. What were the girls going to do?
   1) Go to class
   2) Go to school
   3) Play
   4) Sing

7. What were the boys at school doing?
   1) Studying
   2) Playing football
   3) Playing baseball
   4) Playing basketball

8. What did the school ground have?
   1) A basket
   2) A hop scotch
   3) A swing
   4) A merry-go-round

9. How many bars could the girls skip?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) None

10. Where did the girls decide to play?
    1) Merry-go-round
    2) Swing
    3) Monkey Bars
    4) Basketball

11. What is the best name for this story?
    1) Playing on the School Grounds
    2) Monkey Bars
    3) A Day at School
    4) A Good Place to Play

12. Where was the school ground?
    1) Across town
    2) Far from Mary's house
    3) Across the street
    4) Close to Sally's house

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1113

The airplane was high. This was John's first ride. Below he saw the train, road, and river. They met in the town. The plane rolled and began to turn. John could see the farm land outside of town. The children were happy. Their teacher was taking them to look at farms.

1. Where is the airplane?
   1) On TV
   2) On the ground
   3) Flying
   4) In a book

2. How many times before this had John been on an airplane
   1) None
   2) One time
   3) Two times
   4) Many times

3. What is below the airplane?
   1) A farm
   2) A field
   3) A lake
   4) The town

4. What did John see?
   1) A truck
   2) A cow
   3) A car
   4) A train

5. What met in the town?
   1) River, lake, and road
   2) Train and airplane
   3) Road and airplane
   4) Road, river and train

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

6. Why is the town there?
   1) Because of the many buildings there
   2) Because the road, river and train meet at that spot
   3) Because of the people living there
   4) Because of the hills and trees

7. Who was in the plane?
   1) Children from school
   2) John's father and John
   3) A lot of people
   4) Only John and a man

8. Where was the plane going?
   1) To visit farms
   2) To look at farms
   3) To the town
   4) To land at a farm

9. Why did the plane roll?
   1) To turn
   2) To scare John
   3) To go up
   4) To stop

10. Which is the best name for this story?
   1) John and the Plane
   2) A Town in the Sky
   3) Trip by Plane
   4) An Airplane Ride

11. Where did the plane take off from?
   1) The road
   2) The airport
   3) The town
   4) The school

12. Why were the children happy?
   1) It was John's first ride.
   2) The plane was rolling.
   3) They were going to look at farms.
   4) They were out of school.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1114

Mr. Smith had lived in town two days. His house was next to a farm. He liked to sleep late in the morning.

The sun was peeping up. Mr. Smith was fast asleep. Cock-a-doodle-doo! Cock-a-doodle-doo! Mr. Smith sat up in bed. He looked out the window. There was a rooster on his fence.

Mr. Smith pulled the covers over his head. Baa! Baa! Moo! Moo! He sat straight up in bed. Hee Haw! Hee Haw! Hee Haw! Hee Haw!

1. How long had Mr. Smith lived in town?
   1) One day
   2) Two days
   3) Five days
   4) Ten days

2. Where was Mr. Smith's house?
   1) Next to a town
   2) Next to a road
   3) Next to a school
   4) Next to a farm

3. How many animals did Mr. Smith hear?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

4. What should Mr. Smith do if he wants to sleep?
   1) Go to bed early at night
   2) Move to a new place
   3) Call the farmer
   4) Feed the animals

5. What did Mr. Smith like?
   1) Farming
   2) Sleeping
   3) Singing
   4) Animals

6. Which means it is early in the morning?
   1) Mr. Smith was asleep.
   2) The sun was peeping up.
   3) The house was dark.
   4) The animals were asleep.

7. What should Mr. Smith have done before he moved into the house?
   1) Chased the animals away
   2) Talked to the farmer
   3) Sold the house
   4) Found out about the noise

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

8. What did Mr. Smith hear first?
   1) Rooster
   2) Cow
   3) Sheep
   4) Donkey

9. What was next to Mr. Smith's house?
   1) A fence
   2) A car
   3) A road
   4) A garden

10. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) A Farm for Mr. Smith
   2) Living Next to a Farm
   3) Sleeping Late on the Farm
   4) A Rooster and Me

11. What animal did Mr. Smith hear last?
   1) Cat
   2) Sheep
   3) Horse
   4) Mule

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1115

Mr. and Mrs. Smith live in the city. They want to buy a house in the country. Last week-end they went to look at home sites.

The first home site was beside a lake. It had many trees and much grass. The Second site was in a small town. The train tracks were only one-half block from the house. The third site was an old farm. Paint would help the buildings look better. The farm driveway was long and muddy.

The Smiths went back to the city to think about the three sites. They wanted to pick the best one.

1. Where do the Smiths want to buy a new house?
   1) In the city
   2) In their neighborhood
   3) In the country
   4) In a small town

2. Where do Mr. and Mrs. Smith live?
   1) In a house
   2) In an apartment
   3) In the city
   4) In the country

3. Where was the first home site?
   1) In the country
   2) Near the train tracks
   3) Beside a lake
   4) In town

4. What kind of house was on the first site?
   1) Story does not tell
   2) A new house
   3) An old house
   4) A farm house

5. What else was on the first home site?
   1) Dirt
   2) Rocks
   3) Woods
   4) Trees

6. Where was the second site?
   1) In the country
   2) Beside a lake
   3) In the city
   4) In a small town

7. What might keep the Smiths awake?
   1) Children
   2) Cows
   3) Trains
   4) Ducks

8. What did they do last week-end?
   1) Talked with friends
   2) Stayed at home
   3) Went to the country
   4) Looked at home sites

9. What was the third site?
   1) A new house
   2) An old farm
   3) A new town
   4) A lake

10. What was at the third site with the house?
    1) A new house
    2) A lake
    3) A barn
    4) Many trees

11. What would help the third site look better?
    1) A new driveway
    2) Paint
    3) A lake
    4) A new house

12. Why was the driveway long?
    1) Because a long driveway is better than a short one.
    2) Because it was made of dirt.
    3) Because the farm house was built far from the road.
    4) So that there would be more parking space.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1116

The boys were looking for a place to put the tent. "We can put it by that tree," said Sam. "It will be out of the sun. The tent will not be so hot."

Bill looked at the tree. "This is a good place," he said. "We only have to cut off one branch."

Bill pulled on the branch. Buzz! Buzz! Buzz!

"Ye Oww!" Said Bill. "Run! It is a bee's nest."

1. What were the boys looking for?
   1) A place
   2) A friend
   3) A tree
   4) A tent

2. Where did they want to put the tent?
   1) By a rock
   2) By a branch
   3) By a tree
   4) By a bee's nest

3. Why was the tent hot?
   1) The tree
   2) A fire
   3) The sun
   4) The bees

4. Who saw the tree first?
   1) Bill
   2) Sam
   3) Both boys
   4) The bees

5. What was Bill going to do to the tree?
   1) Cut a branch
   2) Cut it down
   3) Climb it
   4) Push it

6. Where were the bees?
   1) Under the tree
   2) Under a rock
   3) On the ground
   4) In a nest

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

7. How did Bill find out about the bees?
   1) By cutting the branch
   2) By cutting the nest
   3) By pulling the branch
   4) By hitting the nest

8. What did the bees do?
   1) Left the nest
   2) Covered the tree
   3) Chased the tent
   4) Stung Bill

9. What will the boys do?
   1) Find another place for the tent
   2) Cut the branch and carry it away
   3) Put the tent under the tree
   4) Chase the bees away

10. Which is the best title for this story?
    1) "A Place for Bees"
    2) "A Bee's Place"
    3) "A Place Already Taken"
    4) "Our Camping Trip"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1117

"Look," said Jim, "It is a log house. People lived there long ago."

"How about a look?" said Mike. The boys walked to the house. The door had fallen off. It was dark inside.

"Why did they live here?" asked Mike.

"People live where they work," said Jim. "These people were farmers. They cut trees and used the wood to build a house. After the trees were cut, they used the land to grow food."

"Why did they move?" asked Mike.

"People sometimes move to get better jobs," said Jim. "They may have moved to a city."

1. What did Mike want to do?
   1) Live in the house
   2) Play in the house
   3) Look at the house
   4) Run from the house

2. Why is the house there?
   1) A farmer lives there.
   2) It is a new farm house.
   3) It is next to a lake.
   4) It is on an old farm.

3. What was the house like inside?
   1) Dusty
   2) Clean
   3) Dark
   4) Neat

4. What kind of house did they find?
   1) A log house
   2) A farm house
   3) A big house
   4) An old house

5. How many people live in the house?
   1) One
   2) Four
   3) Six
   4) None

6. What was it built with?
   1) With trees
   2) With animal skins
   3) With rocks
   4) With boards

7. Where was the farm land?
   1) In front of the house.
   2) Where the trees were cut.
   3) Where the trees grew.
   4) Where the rocks were moved.

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

8. What was inside the house?
   1) An old bed
   2) Some pots and pans
   3) A chair
   4) The story does not say

9. Where did the people move?
   1) To a new farm
   2) To a small town
   3) The boy did not know
   4) To a city

10. Why did people live in the house?
    1) To be close to their work
    2) To be in the wild
    3) To catch animals
    4) To be by the river

11. How did Jim know that a farmer had lived there?
    1) He knew the farmer and where he moved
    2) All old houses were once farms
    3) He knew because the trees were cut
    4) Story does not say.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1118

Pete and Bill were going up the river. Their boat was small. The water was moving quietly. It was very deep. The boys went father up the river. Here they saw rocks in the water. The water was not deep now.

"Look," said Bill. "There is a town." The town beside the river looked very old.

"This is as far as the river boats could come," said Pete. The river is too rocky. People got off the boat at the town. They had to use horses and wagons from here. The river is shallow. They could cross it here.

The river boat is not used any more. There is not much left of the town. It is called a fall line town. The river changes here. Above the fall line it moves fast. Below the line it is deeper and slower.

Sometimes there is a small water fall.

1. Where are the boys?
   1) In a boat
   2) In a car
   3) Walking
   4) Beside the river

2. How was the river at the fall line?
   1) Slow
   2) Wide
   3) Story does not say
   4) Fast

3. Where was the town?
   1) Above the fall line
   2) At the fall line
   3) East of the river
   4) West of the river

4. How is the river below the fall line?
   1) Story does not say
   2) Fast
   3) Slow
   4) Wide

5. Why is the town at the fall line?
   1) The town needs water.
   2) The river boat stopped there.
   3) People began to farm there
   4) Large boats went up the river from there.

6. How many river boats stop at the town?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Many
   4) None

7. How large is the town?
   1) Few people live there
   2) It is a small city.
   3) No people live there
   4) It is very large.

8. What is the fall line?
   1) A small water fall
   2) A change in the river
   3) A slow river
   4) A place where boats fall

9. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) Water and Towns
   2) Boys and Boats
   3) A Boat
   4) Fall Line Town

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1119

"We will ride to the river," said Paul. "It is a good day to watch boats. We can count the flags on them. Flags tell us many things."

Jim and Paul saw ten boats. Wheat was being put in one boat.

"What flag is that?" asked Jim.

"I don't know what country it is," said Paul. "I will ask my father when we get home."

"Many boats stop at your city," said Jim. "It is a big place."

1. Where are the boys going?
   1) To the school
   2) To a boat
   3) To the river
   4) To the lake

2. What are the boys going to do?
   1) Watch boats
   2) Ride boats
   3) Wave at boats
   4) Count boats

3. What were they going to count?
   1) Boats
   2) Cars
   3) People
   4) Flags

4. What do flags tell about boats?
   1) How old they are
   2) Where they are from
   3) What they carry
   4) How big they are

5. How many boats did the boys see?
   1) One
   2) Five
   3) Ten
   4) Fifteen

6. Who is Paul going to ask about the flag?
   1) He will look in a book
   2) A man watching boats
   3) Jim's father
   4) His father

7. What does a boat's flag stand for?
   1) A home country
   2) A home city
   3) A home boat
   4) A home river

8. Where did the wheat first come from?
   1) Farms
   2) Another boat
   3) Another country
   4) Stores

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

9. Where does Paul live?
   1) On a farm
   2) In another country
   3) On a boat
   4) In the city

10. What was being put in one boat?
    1) Cows
    2) Cars
    3) Corn
    4) Wheat

11. Why is the city a busy place?
    1) Boats are made there.
    2) Boats come there to get farm goods.
    3) Many people go there by boat.
    4) Wheat is grown there.

12. When will Paul ask his father about the flag?
    1) Tomorrow
    2) After the wheat is loaded
    3) When he gets home
    4) After he has finished counting flags

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1120

Jim and Mike were walking home from school. They wanted to play baseball. "We can play in front of your house," said Mike. "That street is not busy."

"We broke a car window last time," said Jim. "People don't want us to play there."

"The only baseball park is across town," said Mike. "That is too far to walk."

The boys went up to a high fence. "Too bad we can't go in there," said Mike. "No one uses that place. It would be a good ball park."

1. Where have the boys been?
   1) Playing
   2) Working
   3) Home
   4) School

2. What did the boys want to do?
   1) Buy some candy
   2) Stay at school
   3) Play baseball
   4) Play football

3. Where have the boys played before?
   1) In the park
   2) In the school yard
   3) Inside the fence
   4) In the street

4. Why did they play at Jim's house?
   1) He had the baseball
   2) His mother was home
   3) His street was not busy
   4) His yard was large

5. Who didn't want the boys to play in the street?
   1) People
   2) Police
   3) Jim's father
   4) Firemen

6. Where was the baseball park?
   1) At the school
   2) Across the street
   3) Inside the fence
   4) Across town

7. Why didn't the boys go to the baseball park?
   1) It was closed
   2) It was too far
   3) It was too small
   4) It was crowded

8. What was inside the fence?
   1) Story does not say
   2) A building
   3) A ball park
   4) A store

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

9. What happened the last time the boys played?
   1) They broke the bat
   2) They broke a window
   3) They hit a house
   4) They lost the ball

10. What should the boys do?
   1) Climb over the fence
   2) Ask to use the place inside the fence
   3) Walk to the ball park
   4) Play in the street that is not busy

11. What might happen if the boys play in the street again?
   1) Break another window
   2) Get people angry
   3) Get hit by a car
   4) All of the above

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1121

"FISH FARM TEN MILES"

"We will visit the fish farm," said Father, as they drove along. "The sign says it is ten miles."

"I have never heard of a fish farm," said Pete. "It must be a farm that grows fish. It must be under water."

They soon came to a large building. Three ponds were behind the building. There were fish in the ponds.

"We will be catching these fish in a year or so," said Father. "They are grown here from fish eggs. The fish stay here until they are a good size. Then they are put in lakes and rivers. Many of the fish we will catch are grown here."

"This is a strange kind of farm," said Pete.

1. What were Pete and his father doing?
   1) Fishing
   2) Shopping
   3) Walking
   4) Driving

2. Where was the sign?
   1) Ten miles from the fish farm
   2) Ten miles from the town
   3) Along the river
   4) Next to the fish farm

3. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) Pete and the Farm
   2) Farming for Fishermen
   3) Fishing on a Farm
   4) A Strange Farm

4. Where did Pete think the fish farm was?
   1) Beside the river
   2) Under water
   3) On a boat
   4) In a lake

5. How many ponds were on the farm?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

6. When could Pete catch the fish in the ponds?
   1) That day
   2) In a year
   3) In summer
   4) The fish could not be caught

7. What do fish grow from?
   1) From rivers
   2) From warm water
   3) From eggs
   4) From ponds

8. How long do fish stay in the pond?
   1) Until they are eaten
   2) Until they are a good size
   3) Until they swim
   4) Until they are caught

9. What was in the ponds?
   1) Boats
   2) Birds
   3) Fish
   4) Men

10. Why is the fish farm in that place?
    1) Fish are important food there
    2) Only fish can be grown there
    3) The ponds are always there
    4) Story does not say.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1122

"When will the bus be here?" asked Bill.

"The man at the ticket desk said 7:30," answered Father. "I hope that Grandmother is on this bus." Bill walked around the bus station. It was not very crowded.

Some people were buying tickets at the ticket desk. They were leaving on the bus outside the door. A sign on the bus said CHICAGO. That was where his grandmother lived. The driver took the tickets from people getting on the Chicago bus.

Another bus drove up in front of the bus station. The sign said ATLANTA. Bill watched as people began getting off the bus. The driver and a helper were taking baggage from the bus. One blue handbag looked very much like his grandmother's.

Someone took Bill by the arm. He looked to see who it was. It was his grandmother. They were happy to see each other. Bill gave his grandmother a kiss. Grandmother gave Bill a present from Chicago.

1. Who was coming on the bus?
   1) Grandmother
   2) Grandfather
   3) Mother
   4) Uncle Bill

2. What time was the bus to be there?
   1) 6:00
   2) 6:30
   3) 7:00
   4) 7:30

3. How crowded was the bus station?
   1) A few people
   2) Two bus loads
   3) Many people
   4) Only two people

4. Who was selling tickets?
   1) The ticket desk was closed
   2) A bus driver
   3) A man
   4) A woman

5. Where was the bus outside the station door going?
   1) Chicago
   2) Story does not say
   3) New York
   4) Atlanta

6. Where was Bill's grandmother coming from?
   1) Washington, D.C.
   2) Chicago
   3) Atlanta
   4) New York

7. Who took the tickets
   1) Baggage man
   2) Bus driver
   3) No one
   4) Ticket taker

8. Where did the buses park?
   1) In back of the station
   2) In front of the station
   3) Down the street
   4) At the side of the station

9. Who took the baggage from the bus?
   1) The people on the bus
   2) A helper
   3) The driver and a helper
   4) The driver

10. Which handbag made Bill think of his grandmother?
    1) The red one
    2) The green one
    3) The old one
    4) The blue one

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE...

11. Where was the second bus going?
    1) Washington
    2) Chicago
    3) Atlanta
    4) New York

12. Which is the best title for this story?
    1) A Big Bus
    2) A Present
    3) The Bus Station
    4) Grandmother and Bill

13. Who took Bill by the arm?
    1) Father
    2) Grandmother
    3) The helper
    4) The bus driver

14. What did Grandmother have for Bill?
    1) A toy train
    2) A present
    3) A kiss
    4) A toy car

15. How did Bill say Hello to his Grandmother?
    1) They shook hands
    2) "Hello"
    3) With a kiss
    4) "Hi"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1123

GOOD FOR ONE TRIP	SOUTHERN BUS COMPANY
PASSENGER TICKET	
FROM: Chicago TO: Atlanta	FARE: $29.53
Form Z	#480891

1. Could Grandmother use the above ticket to go to New York City?
    1) Yes
    2) No
    3) Cannot tell
    4) Maybe

2. The above bus ticket is good for how many trips?
    1) One
    2) Two
    3) Four
    4) Twenty Nine

3. How much did the ticket cost?
    1) $19.00
    2) $26.53
    3) $29.53
    4) $48.08

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1124

The large truck load of boards went past John's house. John wondered if they were going to Bill's house. He ran across the room to the telephone. He dialed AT3-4871. The telephone on the other end rang three times.

"Hello," said a voice.

"Bill?" asked John.

"Yes this is Bill," answered the voice.

"A large load of boards just went by my house," said John. "Is it going past your house?"

"No," answered Bill. "It is across the highway. Someone is building a new house there. Come and take a look at it."

"I'll be right there," answered John. He put the telephone down and ran out the door. Bill was waiting for him beside the highway. The boys walked to the home site. A large tractor was pushing dirt here and there. Some men were digging a ditch for the water line. Others were marking the ground where the house would sit. A second truck came with rocks for the driveway. Bill and John were watching the field change. A new home would soon be on the site where they had hunted for lions and tigers.

1. What was on the first truck?
   1) Dirt
   2) Cows
   3) Boards
   4) A tractor

2. Which way was the truck going?
   1) East
   2) West
   3) Toward the highway
   4) Toward John's house

3. Where was John when he saw the truck?
   1) On his bike
   2) Beside the highway
   3) In the house
   4) In the yard

4. What number did John dial?
   1) AT3-8471
   2) AP8-4371
   3) AT3-4871
   4) AP3-4871

5. How many times did Bill's telephone ring?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

6. Who answered the telephone?
   1) John
   2) Bill
   3) Mother
   4) Story does not say

7. What did John want to know?
   1) Where the truck was going
   2) Where Bill was going
   3) Why was Bill calling him
   4) What Bill was going to do

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE--

8. What was across the highway from Bill's house?
   1) An old house
   2) A home site
   3) An old truck
   4) A farm

9. What did Bill want John to do?
   1) Meet him at school
   2) Call him back
   3) Look at the home site
   4) Go for a bike ride

10. What did John do before going out of the house?
   1) Told his mother
   2) Took some cookies
   3) Put on his coat
   4) Put the telephone down

11. Where was Bill waiting?
   1) At his house
   2) In the field
   3) Across the fence
   4) Beside the highway

12. How did the boys get to the new home site?
   1) Bus
   2) Walked
   3) In a car
   4) On their bikes

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

13. What was the tractor doing?
   1) Hitting the truck
   2) Standing still
   3) Pushing dirt
   4) Digging a ditch

14. Why was a ditch being dug?
   1) For a water line
   2) To drive the tractor
   3) To keep men busy
   4) Story does not say

15. What was being put on the driveway?
   1) Rocks
   2) Mud
   3) Dirt
   4) Sand

16. How had the boys used the home site?
   1) As a club house
   2) As a garden
   3) As a ball park
   4) As a play field

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1125

Sam raced into the house. "I have enough money to go to the circus," he shouted. "It is coming next week."

"You won't have far to walk," said Sam's father. "The circus is going to be on Mr. Jones' farm this year."

"Mr. Jones' farm is right across the road," said Sam. "The circus is always is town."

"Not this year," answered Father. "Many people come to the circus. Parking cars has been a problem in town. This year the circus wants more space. Mr. Jones' farm is close to town. It also has the space which the circus needs. We are going to have new neighbors for three days."

"Great!" shouted Sam. "We can stand in our yard and watch the circus parade. Last year we had to watch it at the train station."

Sam raced out the door. He ran toward Joe's house. He was very excited. This year they would not have to go to the circus. The circus was coming to them.

1. Why is Sam running?
   1) He is afraid he would be late for the circus.
   2) He is on his way to the circus.
   3) He has enough money to go to the circus.
   4) He can hear the music at the circus.

2. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "A Circus Across the Street"
   2) "Elephant Parade"
   3) "Strange Neighbors"
   4) "Going to the Circus"

3. When is the circus coming to town?
   1) In two weeks
   2) In one month
   3) This week
   4) Next week

4. What was at the train station last year?
   1) Train
   2) Circus parade
   3) Story does not say
   4) A tent

5. What will pass in front of Sam's house?
   1) A parade
   2) A line of cars
   3) Story does not say
   4) A train

6. How is Sam going to the circus?
   1) On a bus
   2) On his bike
   3) Driving
   4) Walking

7. Where is the circus going to be this year?
   1) In town
   2) By the train station
   3) In the park
   4) On a farm

8. Who owns the farm across the road?
   1) The circus
   2) Sam's father
   3) Mr. Jones
   4) Mr. Smith

9. How long will the circus be there?
   1) One day
   2) Five days
   3) One week
   4) Three days

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE--

Passage I126

10. Who is Sam going to tell?
    1) Joe
    2) Father
    3) Mother
    4) Mr. Jones

11. Who was Sam going to the circus with?
    1) His brother
    2) His mother and father
    3) His friend Joe
    4) His Uncle Bill

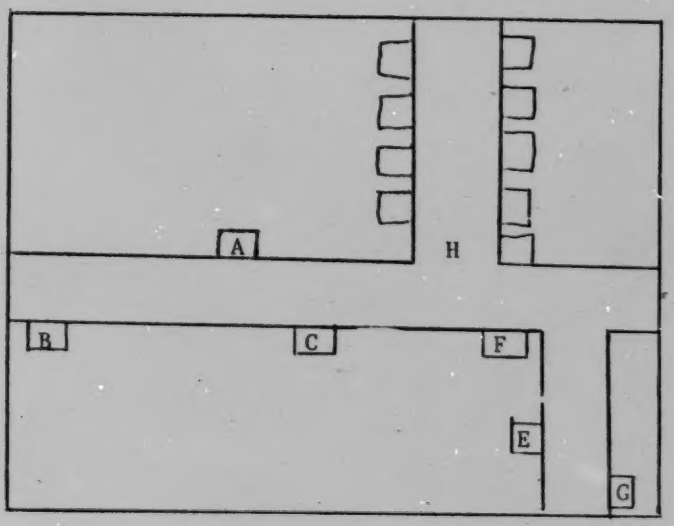
12. How many people come to the circus?
    1) Only town people
    2) Only children
    3) Many
    4) A few

13. What has been a problem in town?
    1) Parking cars
    2) Too many people
    3) Loud music
    4) Elephants

14. What does a circus need?
    1) A bigger tent
    2) Much space
    3) More cars
    4) New elephants

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.



1. Which letter stands for Sam's house?
    1) H
    2) B
    3) C
    4) G

2. Which letter stands for Mr. Jones' farm?
    1) F
    2) B
    3) G
    4) A

3. Which letter stands for the town?
    1) F
    2) A
    3) B
    4) H

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1127

The family was sitting at the dinner table. "I think we should go visit Uncle Leo's farm this weekend," said Mother. "It is a nice trip to take in the spring."

"That sounds like a good idea," said Father. Mary and Art were very happy. They had visited the farm once before and remembered the fun. Saturday morning soon arrived. They started for the farm just as the sun rose. It was a four-hour trip.

The children began to talk about the farm. Mary asked why the farmhouse was so far off the main road.

Father answered, "There weren't any roads when Great Grandfather Martin first came to Ohio. There were Indian trails. He was looking for good farm land. He, and Great Grandmother also needed other things. They needed a house, a water supply, and firewood. They had their farm animals with them."

"Great Grandfather found the farm land. There was one fresh water spring on it. It was in a place with many trees. Everything they needed was right there. They built a house and barn. More people came to live in that part of Ohio. Soon roads were built. But the house and barn were already there. They are still one-half mile from the road."

1. Where was the family sitting?
   1) At the table
   2) At Uncle Leo's
   3) On the porch
   4) In the car

2. What did Mother want to do?
   1) Stay at the farm
   2) Buy a farm
   3) Sell the farm
   4) Visit the farm

3. Why were Mary and Art happy?
   1) They would see Uncle Martin
   2) They would see Indians
   3) It would be fun to visit the farm
   4) It would be a four-hour trip

4. Where does Uncle Leo live?
   1) Iowa
   2) Ohio
   3) New York
   4) Georgia

5. What time of year is it?
   1) Summer
   2) Winter
   3) Fall
   4) Spring

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

6. Why was it a good farm?
   1) The river
   2) No Indians
   3) The rich soil
   4) It was old

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

7. How many times had the family gone to the farm?
   1) One time
   2) Two times
   3) Three times
   4) Four times

8. What morning did they go?
   1) Tuesday
   2) Friday
   3) Saturday
   4) Sunday

9. What time did they leave for the farm?
   1) Afternoon
   2) Sun-up
   3) Noon
   4) Sun-down

10. Who asked about the farmhouse?
   1) Mother
   2) Mary
   3) Father
   4) Art

11. How long did it take to drive to the farm?
   1) Two hours
   2) Four hours
   3) Six hours
   4) All day

12. Where was the farm house?
   1) Beside the road
   2) Beside a river
   3) Far from the road
   4) On a hill

13. Who was the first family member to live on the farm?
   1) Great Grandfather Martin
   2) Uncle Leo
   3) Grandfather Martin
   4) The Indians

14. What was the first building on the farm?
   1) A house
   2) A shed
   3) A barn
   4) Story does not say

15. How did the first farm animals get on the farm?
   1) Great Grandfather brought them.
   2) The Indians left them.
   3) A neighbor sold them.
   4) They were wild.

16. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "A Farm in Ohio"
   2) "Great Grandfather Martin"
   3) "Indian Trail
   4) "Mary and Art"

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

17. How far was the farm house from the road?
   1) One-half mile
   2) One mile
   3) Two miles
   4) Four hours

18. When were the roads built in that part of Ohio?
   1) before the farm was there
   2) The story does not say
   3) When the first farmers came
   4) After the farm house was built

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1128

"I think we will go to the truck farm tomorrow," said Father. "You should make a list of the things you need."

"Yes, I have a long list already," answered Mother.

Jane wondered what the truck farm was going to be like. She thought that trucks were made in factories, like cars.

"Maybe they were grown on farms," she thought.

The family left early the next morning. Jane looked out the back car window. She could see the tall buildings of the city getting smaller. They drove for about thirty minutes. Farm land was on both sides of the highway.

Father turned the car onto a side road. Along the sides of the road were neatly kept fields. The rows of plants were very straight. The green leaves were bright against the good, black soil. Father turned the car into a driveway. At the end of the driveway was a farmhouse and a sign: BUY FARM GOODS HERE.

Father stopped the car and everyone got out. Inside the barn door Jane could see rows of vegetables. Mother bought tomatoes, corn, beans and peas. The vegetables were all very fresh.

"Will you have pumpkins this year?" Father asked the farmer.

"Yes, I will," replied the farmer.

"Good!" answered Father. "We will be back in October to buy some."

Jane jumped back into the car. "I didn't see a single truck," she said. "That is not a truck farm."

Father and Mother laughed. "It is called a truck farm," said Father. "The farmers grow vegetables to be sold in the city. People have called them truck farms for ages."

1. Where did Father want to go?
   1) Zoo
   2) Shopping
   3) Truck farm
   4) For a ride

2. What did Mother make?
   1) A list
   2) A dress
   3) Soup
   4) Dinner

3. What did Jane think was made on the farm?
   1) Bicycles
   2) Buses
   3) Trucks
   4) Cars

4. When did the family leave for the farm?
   1) Morning
   2) Noon
   3) Afternoon
   4) Night

5. Which way did the family drive?
   1) Beside the city
   2) Story does not say
   3) Away from the city
   4) West

6. How long did it take to get to the farm?
   1) Less than thirty minutes
   2) Thirty minutes
   3) More than two hours
   4) Three hours

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

7. Where was the farm?
   1) At the end of a side road
   2) Beside the highway
   3) Along a side road
   4) At the start of the highway

8. What was very straight?
   1) The fence along the road
   2) The road
   3) The driveway
   4) The rows of plants

9. Why was it good soil?
   1) It was wet
   2) It was black
   3) It was deep
   4) It was sandy

10. What does "Farm Goods" mean?
   1) Things grown on the farm
   2) Horse rides for children
   3) Good land for sale
   4) Cars and trucks

11. Where was the sign?
   1) Beside the farmhouse
   2) Beside the truck
   3) Beside the road
   4) Beside the highway

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

12. Why did Father ask about pumpkins?
   1) For the Fourth of July
   2) For Hallowe'en
   3) He was hungry
   4) For New Year's Day

13. When will the pumpkins be ready?
   1) September
   2) October
   3) November
   4) December

14. What was next to the farmhouse?
   1) A wagon
   2) A barn
   3) A truck
   4) A cow

15. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "City Farms"
   2) "Trucks on the Farm"
   3) "Visiting a Truck Farm"
   4) "Farming Trucks"

16. What did Mother buy at the truck farm?
   1) Fruit
   2) Trucks
   3) Pumpkins
   4) Vegetables

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1129

Sam is very happy. He got what he wanted for his birthday. It is a little brown puppy. It likes to chase Sam and chew on his hand. The puppy also chews on Sam's ear when they play on the floor.

"Say," said his mother. "Your puppy is old enough for its first shot. We will take him to the animal hospital. It is near Aunt Mary's house."

That afternoon Sam, the puppy, and Mother went to the animal hospital. The hospital was a clean building. Sam walked around and looked at the hospital. The puppy hid under Sam's arm when he heard all of the dogs barking.

There were dog pens. Dogs in the hospital are put in the pens to run. Dogs need to get outside in the fresh air. There were small cages for cats. Sam was surprised at the color of one cat. He looked closer and saw that it was not a cat. It was a skunk!

Large animals also have places to stay. There were pens for horses and cows. The hospital site was ready for any kind of animal. Well, maybe not for elephants.

The doctor gave the puppy his shot. He told Sam to bring him back in one month.

1. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "A Skunk"
   2) "Getting a Shot"
   3) "Sick Puppy"
   4) "An Animal Hospital"

2. What did the puppy like to chew on?
   1) A rubber ball
   2) A stick
   3) Sam's hand
   4) Sam's leg

3. Where did the puppy hide?
   1) Under Sam's arm
   2) Under Sam's coat
   3) In the corner
   4) Under a chair

4. Why did the puppy hide?
   1) He was afraid
   2) He was happy
   3) He was playing
   4) He wanted to get warm

5. What is kept in the small cages?
   1) Only cats
   2) Wild animals
   3) Story does not say
   4) Small animals

6. How does Sam feel?
   1) Tired
   2) Sad
   3) Happy
   4) Like running

7. Why did Sam get a puppy?
   1) It was lost
   2) A man gave it to him
   3) For his birthday
   4) He found it

8. What color is the puppy?
   1) Grey
   2) Black
   3) Red
   4) Brown

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

9. What does the puppy like to do?
   1) Play with Sam
   2) Run after a ball
   3) Bark at Sam
   4) Chase the cat

10. Why is the puppy getting its first shot?
   1) It has had its first shot.
   2) It is sick.
   3) It is old enough.
   4) It is too old.

11. Where is the puppy going to get his shot?
   1) At the doctor's office
   2) At the town hospital
   3) At the animal farm
   4) At the animal hospital

12. Where does Aunt Mary live?
   1) Downtown
   2) In the city in an apartment
   3) Beside the city hospital
   4) Near the animal hospital

13. Where are dogs kept at the animal hospital?
   1) They don't stay at the hospital
   2) In pens
   3) They run wild
   4) On ropes

14. What did Sam see at the hospital?
   1) A horse
   2) A skunk
   3) An elephant
   4) A cow

15. What is the animal hospital?
   1) An old farm
   2) A site
   3) A store
   4) An old house

16. What large animals can stay at the hospital?
   1) Horses
   2) Bears
   3) Elephants
   4) Lions

17. Who gave the puppy a shot?
   1) The nurse
   2) The doctor
   3) A worker
   4) The puppy did not get a shot

18. Why is the hospital site well planned?
   1) It can keep many different animals.
   2) It is very quiet.
   3) It has places for a few animals.
   4) It is easy to drive to.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1130

"David, David!" called Father. "Do you want to ride to Mr. Jones' farm?"

"Yes, I do," said David. He opened the garden gate and ran to the truck.

They came to the Jones' farm. There was a long driveway. There were many calves in the fields, but Mr. Jones was not around.

David and his father did not see that one gate to a field was open just a little. But soon after they left, one of the calves saw it, and ran out of the field. Out ran the other calves. Down the driveway and down the road they ran.

The mailman was delivering mail and saw the calves running down the road. "I must tell Mr. Jones about his calves," said the mailman. He hurried on his mail route, delivering mail to the mail boxes. The mailman saw Mr. Jones. "Your calves are out," called the mailman. "I saw them south of here on the road."

"Thanks for telling me," Mr. Jones called. He ran to get his pickup truck.

The mailman stopped at the Jones' mailbox. David and his father drove up. "Mr. Jones' calves are out," called the mailman.

"We will go look for them," called David's father. They started down the road after Mr. Jones and the calves.

Guess where they found the calves. They were in David's mother's garden. David's mother was in the garden, too. "Get out! Get out!"

David and his father and Mr. Jones ran into the garden. The calves ran this way and that. At last they got all the calves out of the garden. "What a mess!" cried David's mother.

David's father asked, "How did this happen? How did the calves get into the garden?"

"I guess someone forgot to close the garden gate." said David.

1. How many gates were left open?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Story does not say

2. Where were David and his father going?
   1) To Mr. Jones' farm
   2) To town
   3) Into a field
   4) To get the mail

3. Who first discovered the calves on the road?
   1) Mr. Jones
   2) David
   3) The mailman
   4) David's mother

4. What did the mailman do when he saw the calves out?
   1) Called Mr. Jones on the phone
   2) Told David to tell Mr. Jones
   3) Went to tell Mr. Jones right away
   4) Continued to deliver mail, but hurried

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

5. How did the garden gate get open?
   1) The wind pushed it open.
   2) A calf opened it.
   3) Someone left it open.
   4) The mailman opened it.

6. Where were the calves when David first saw them?
   1) In the field along the driveway
   2) Walking along the driveway
   3) He didn't see them
   4) In Mother's garden

7. How did the calves get out of the field?
   1) They jumped the fence.
   2) A gate was left open.
   3) David let them out.
   4) Mr. Jones let them out.

8. Where did the mailman find Mr. Jones?
   1) In the field
   2) Chasing the calves
   3) Talking to David
   4) Along his mail route

9. Where did the mailman see the calves?
   1) On the road west of the farm
   2) On the road east of the farm
   3) On the road north of the farm
   4) On the road south of the farm

10. Where was David's mother?
    1) In the house
    2) In the garden
    3) In town
    4) With David and his father

11. Who said, "What a mess!" ?
    1) David's friend
    2) David's father
    3) David's mother
    4) David

12. What did Mr. Jones do when the mailman told him about the calves?
    1) Read the mail
    2) Went on with his work
    3) Went into the house
    4) Got his truck

13. How did David learn about the calves?
    1) His father told him
    2) Mr. Jones told him.
    3) The mailman told him.
    4) He saw them.

14. Where were the calves found?
    1) In the mailman's garden
    2) In David's Mother's garden
    3) In Mr. Jones' garden
    4) Back in the field

15. Which site had the calves made a mess of?
    1) Garden
    2) Yard
    3) Field
    4) Barn

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

HOW ARE YOU READING?

Passage 1131

1. Where are all things found?
   1) In cities
   2) At sites
   3) In houses
   4) Along roads

2. Which site is used by children?
   1) Gas station
   2) Bus stop
   3) Police Station
   4) School

3. Which is the best town site?
   1) Where there is a road
   2) Where a road and railroad meet
   3) Beside a lake
   4) Where there is a railroad

4. Which is easiest to see from an airplane?
   1) House site
   2) Farm site
   3) Town site
   4) City site

5. What must a person look out for at a site for a house.
   1) Hidden gold
   2) Noise
   3) Lakes
   4) People

6. Why are most log houses old.
   1) Trees are old
   2) They are hard to build
   3) Old people live in log houses
   4) Few are built today

7. Why are some old towns and cities along rivers?
   1) Boats use the rivers
   2) Water is near the site
   3) Homes can be near water
   4) Boats do not use the river

8. How can a boat's home country be learned?
   1) By where it is
   2) By what it carries
   3) By the color of the boat
   4) By looking at the flag

9. What is a good site for baseball?
   1) Where the ball will not get wet
   2) Where the ball will not get lost
   3) Where windows will not be broken
   4) Where the batter cannot hit the ball

10. Where are fish farms found?
   1) Where there is cold water
   2) Where people like to swim
   3) Where there is little water
   4) Where people like to fish

11. Which is a stopping place for many people going through town?
   1) City park
   2) City Hall
   3) Swimming pool
   4) Bus Station

12. Where are there traffic jams?
   1) Where many people drive to one site
   2) Where there is a large site
   3) Where cars are used
   4) In the country

13. How are sites chosen?
   1) For their size
   2) For their use
   3) For their land
   4) For their trees

14. Why are farm sites important to city people?
   1) That is where they were born.
   2) That is where they visit.
   3) That is where food is grown.
   4) They all want to live on farms.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

MORE ABOUT SITES

Passage 1132

"Let's play a guessing game," said Bob. The other children agreed. They asked Bob to teach them how to play.

"Here are the rules," said Bob. "I have to think of something in the house and tell you what it does. Then, you have to guess what it is."

"OK, let's play," shouted Mary.

"I can ask questions about any place in the United States with it," said Bob.

"It is a World Book. It is a World Book!" shouted Tim.

"No, it isn't," answered Bob. "Not every place in the United States is in the World Book."

"It is the television," shouted Mary.

"I can't ask the TV set questions," answered Bob.

"How about a two-way radio? asked Paul.

"Yes, it could be," answered Bob. But we don't have a two-way radio."

"The newspaper! The newspaper!" shouted Jane.

"I can't ask newspapers questions," answered Bob.

"Do you give up?"

"Yes, we give up," answered the children.

"It is the telephone," said Bob with a wide smile. "Nearly every place in the U. S. has a telephone office."

1. What does Bob want to play?
   1) A radio
   2) A game
   3) A drum
   4) A TV

2. What kind of game does Bob want to play?
   1) Teaching game
   2) Guessing game
   3) Book game
   4) School game

3. Who thought it was a World Book?
   1) Mary
   2) Tim
   3) Paul
   4) Bob

4. What do the other children want?
   1) To hide from Bob
   2) To stay at home
   3) To learn how to play
   4) To go to the game

5. Who told about the rules?
   1) Story does not say
   2) Mary
   3) Bob
   4) Tim

6. What was one of the rules?
   1) It had to be in the room.
   2) It had to be seen.
   3) It had to be in a book.
   4) It had to be in the house.

7. What could Bob do with the thing he was thinking of?
   1) Write letters
   2) Ask about places
   3) Hide from the others
   4) Read it

8. What do the other people playing the game do?
   1) Wait for Bob to tell
   2) Guess what it is
   3) Hide from Bob
   4) Hide the thing

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

9. What does the World Book tell about?
   1) Story does not say
   2) Only some places in the U.S.
   3) No place in the U.S.
   4) All places in the U.S.

10. What did Mary think it was?
   1) Radio
   2) World Book
   3) Newspaper
   4) T.V.

11. Why wasn't it a two-way radio?
   1) Bob could have listened only
   2) Bob could have talked only
   3) They didn't have a two-way radio
   4) Bob could have asked questions

12. How many children are playing the game?
   1) Two
   2) Three
   3) Five
   4) Seven

13. What did Jane think it was?
   1) Newspaper
   2) World Book
   3) T.V.
   4) Radio

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

14. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "Visiting Places"
   2) "The Television"
   3) "The Telephone"
   4) "Going Places"

15. What did the children do?
   1) Went home
   2) Guessed what it was
   3) Gave up
   4) Went to dinner

16. What was the thing?
   1) Two-way radio
   2) Telephone
   3) T.V.
   4) Newspaper

17. What does nearly every p[illegible]ce in the U.S. have?
   1) A newspaper
   2) A T.V. Station
   3) A telephone office
   4) A radio station

18. Who won the game?
   1) Mary
   2) Tim
   3) Paul
   4) Bob

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1133

Sam jumped out of bed. He dressed and ran outside. It was a hot day. He walked down the road to Joe's house. "Hey, Joe," called Sam. "Let's get going." Joe ran out of the house. He had a large sack in his hand. The boys walked down the road.

Soon Joe ran into a ditch. He picked up three objects and put them in the sack. Sam jumped into the ditch on the other side of the road. Soon both boys' sacks were very heavy.

"Time to head for the store," said Joe. At the store the boys emptied the sacks. They told the store manager that they would soon be back. By mid-afternoon they had made seven trips to the store.

"This is our last trip," Sam said to the store manager. "We want the deposit for all 280."

"That is five dollars and sixty cents," the store manager said. Sam and Joe divided the money.

"This has been a good day's work," said Joe. "We have enough money to go to the circus now."

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

1. What time of day did Sam get up?
   1) Morning
   2) Noon
   3) Afternoon
   4) Night

2. What did Sam do before he ran outside?
   1) Said goodbye
   2) Washed
   3) Dressed
   4) Ate

3. Why was it a hot day?
   1) It was raining.
   2) It was afternoon.
   3) The wind was not blowing.
   4) The sun was shining.

4. Where was Joe's house?
   1) Above Sam's house
   2) Down the road
   3) In a field
   4) Behind Sam's house

5. What did Joe have in his hand?
   1) A rope
   2) A basket
   3) A hat
   4) A sack

6. What were the boys picking up?
   1) Bottles
   2) Paper
   3) Rocks
   4) Cans

7. Where did the boys go back to again and again?
   1) Road
   2) Store
   3) Joe's house
   4) Same ditch

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

8. What did the boys do at the store?
   1) Emptied the sack
   2) Got a new sack
   3) Ate lunch
   4) Bought candy

9. When did the boys go to the store?
   1) When the sacks got heavy
   2) When they had walked one mile
   3) When they were hungry
   4) Every hour

10. What did the boys tell the store manager in the morning?
   1) "Let's get going."
   2) "Give us our money."
   3) "We will soon be back."
   4) "Give us our sacks."

11. How many trips did the boys make?
   1) Two
   2) Five
   3) Seven
   4) Nine

12. How many bottles did the boys find?
   1) 250
   2) 280
   3) 340
   4) 560

13. How much money did the boys get?
   1) $4.60
   2) $5.40
   3) $5.60
   4) $6.60

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

14. What did the boys do with the money?
   1) Divided it
   2) Spent it
   3) Lost it
   4) Saved it

15. What did the boys want to do with the money?
   1) Buy a gift
   2) Go to the circus
   3) Go to the zoo
   4) Go to a show

16. What did the boys tell the store manager after their last trip?
   1) "Come to the circus with us."
   2) "We want our money now."
   3) "We will be back."
   4) "Throw these sacks away."

17. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "Looking in the Ditch"
   2) "Earning Money"
   3) "Bottles"
   4) "Along the Road"

18. How did the bottles get in the ditch beside the road?
   1) They grow there.
   2) The city dumps them there.
   3) Joe and Sam put them there.
   4) Careless people throw them there.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1134

"The sky is filled with smoke," said Gary. "Where is it all coming from?"

"It comes from the steel mills," answered his cousin Tom. "The mills are next to the lake. Boats bring the things that are needed to make steel to the mill. The smoke goes the other way when the wind blows from the west. Today the wind is blowing from the east. It blows the smoke right over one part of town. Everything gets very dirty when that happens."

"Why are the steel mills so close to town?" asked Gary.

"The mills are near the water," answered Tom. "It takes a lot of coal and iron ore to make steel. Coal and iron ore are very heavy. It is easier to bring them to the mill by boat. It costs less than sending them by train. Water is also used to cool the hot steel."

"I see," said Gary. "The mills were built here because of the lake. The people moved here to work in the mills. Now people live close to the place they work. But they have to put up with the smoke and bad air from the mills."

"The smoke isn't as bad as it used to be," said Tom. "Once we could not see across the street. The mills have been trying to make less smoke, and to clean up the air. Some day we hope our air will be as clean as it is in the country where you live."

1. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "Dirty Air"
   2) "On the Lake"
   3) "More Steel"
   4) "Gary and Tom"

2. What did Gary see in the sky?
   1) Smoke
   2) Clouds
   3) Airplanes
   4) Birds

3. Who is Tom?
   1) Gary's cousin
   2) Gary's brother
   3) Gary's friend
   4) A boy from the country

4. What have the mills been trying to do?
   1) Clean up the air
   2) Make more smoke
   3) Move away from the town
   4) Dry up the lake

5. What was next to the lake?
   1) A park
   2) An apartment
   3) A street
   4) Steel mills

6. How does the steel mill use boats?
   1) To bring iron ore
   2) To bring coal
   3) To bring coal and iron ore
   4) To bring steel

7. When does the smoke blow away from the city?
   1) When a south wind blows
   2) When a west wind blows
   3) When an east wind blows
   4) When a north wind blows

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

8. When does the smoke blow over the city?
   1) When a west wind blows
   2) When an east wind blows
   3) When a north wind blows
   4) When a south wind blows

9. What happens when the smoke blows over the city?
   1) Things catch on fire.
   2) The air is hot.
   3) Everything gets dirty.
   4) The wind is cold.

10. What is needed to make steel?
   1) Iron
   2) Water
   3) Coal
   4) All of the above

11. Why are coal and iron ore carried by boat to the mill?
   1) It costs less than by train.
   2) It costs the same as by train.
   3) Boats are faster than trains.
   4) Boats can carry more than trains.

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

12. What is used to cool the hot steel?
   1) Cold air
   2) Ice
   3) Sand
   4) Water

13. Why were the mills built there?
   1) Because of the workers
   2) Because of the iron ore
   3) Because of the lake
   4) Because of the coal

14. Why do people live near the mills?
   1) They can't live any other place
   2) To be close to where they work
   3) They like the smoke
   4) It costs too much to move

15. What do the mill workers have to put up with at home?
   1) Dirty food
   2) Bad coal
   3) Bad water
   4) Bad air

16. Who should work to clean up the air?
   1) The mill owners
   2) The townspeople
   3) The boat owners
   4) Gary and Tom

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1135

"Come over here, Ed," called his father. "I've found something."

Ed went to where his father was plowing the field. His father was off the tractor and looking at the ground. Ed walked closer and saw what his father was looking at. It was a large rock sticking out of the ground.

"I turned it out with the plow, said Father. "Let's dig around it and see what we find." Ed and his father pushed the dirt away from the flat rock. Ed saw that it had many small chips in it.

"Look at this," said Father. He held up an arrowhead. It was well-shaped.

"There must have been Indians here," said Ed.

"The Indians hunted all over this area," answered Father. "Look! Here is another arrowhead. It seems as if the Indians stopped here to make arrowheads. They used this large rock to rest the smaller rocks on. They chipped away and the arrowheads began to take shape. They used the best arrowheads for hunting. The ones we are finding were not good enough to use. Look at this one! The point is broken off. It is almost finished. They threw it away with the chips. People don't often find places like this. I won't disturb it any more with the plow. Tomorrow we will bring a screen and shovel with us. We'll dig all around this rock and see how many arrowheads we can find. They are the only things left of life here long ago."

1. Why did Father call Ed?
   1) He wanted Ed to help him.
   2) Ed was asleep.
   3) He found something.
   4) The tractor had stopped.

2. What was Ed's father doing?
   1) Making a road
   2) Digging a ditch
   3) Plowing
   4) Seeding

3. How did Ed know something was wrong?
   1) His father was lying on the ground.
   2) His father was pushing a rock.
   3) His father was off the tractor.
   4) His father was kicking the tractor.

4. What happened when the plow hit the rock?
   1) Father fell off.
   2) The plow broke.
   3) The rock turned out.
   4) The tractor broke.

5. What did the rocks have in it?
   1) Many cracks
   2) Many small chips
   3) Many holes
   4) Many flat spots

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

6. How is an arrowhead made?
   1) By crushing
   2) By breaking
   3) By rubbing
   4) By chipping

7. Why was the flat rock an important site?
   1) Many animals were there.
   2) It was used to make arrowheads.
   3) Arrowheads were found there.
   4) Indians were living there.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

8. What did they find near the large rock?
   1) A hole in the ground
   2) A small rock
   3) A wooden dish
   4) An arrowhead

9. Who made the arrowheads?
   1) Indians
   2) Two boys
   3) No one knows
   4) Farmers

10. What happened to the poorly made arrowheads?
   1) They were left by the rock.
   2) They were sold.
   3) They were used.
   4) They were given away.

11. How was the flat rock used?
   1) To shoot arrows at
   2) To make arrowheads
   3) To roll down hill
   4) To sit on

12. How were the best arrowheads used?
   1) For hunting
   2) For good luck
   3) For big animals
   4) For selling

13. Why didn't Father want to plow over the rocks?
   1) It would break the rocks.
   2) It would break the arrowheads.
   3) It would cover the rocks.
   4) It would break the tractor.

14. What were they going to use to dig around the rock?
   1) A rake
   2) A shovel
   3) A stick
   4) A hoe

15. Which is the best name for this story?
   1) "Arrows for Indians"
   2) "Hunting Arrowheads"
   3) "A Flat Rock"
   4) "An Important Indian Site"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

Passage 1136

"When will we get to Atlanta?" John asked his father.

"It won't be long now," answered Father. "There are some road signs ahead. One of them may tell the distance."

"ATLANTA--60" was written on one of the signs.

"How fast are we going?" asked John. "I want to figure out how long it will take."

"We are going sixty miles per hour," replied Father.

"It will take us about one hour to reach Atlanta at this speed," said John. "I want to see what the city looks like."

John sat and watched the open country flash by. The fields were green and there were many trees. Just off the road he saw a group of large buildings. "Here is the city," he shouted.

"No, not yet," answered his father. "Those are apartments. The people who live here are near enough to drive to the city each day. But they do not live in the city."

Then John saw another very large building. It had many trucks parked beside it. "Now we are in the city," he said.

"No, not yet," replied Father.

John's mother woke up. She had been asleep in the back seat. "Are we in Atlanta?" she asked.

"Not yet," answered John

"We saw a sign about forty minutes ago. We should be there in twenty minutes."

"Look, John!" said father. "There is the skyline. See it in the distance." John looked. He could see the tall buildings.

Atlanta was only a few minutes away.

1. Why did John want to know the speed of the car?
   1) To see how long it was to Atlanta
   2) To have Father speed the car
   3) To see how fast the car was going
   4) To check the speed limit

2. Where is the family going?
   1) To dinner
   2) Home
   3) To Atlanta
   4) To shop

3. What told them the distance to Atlanta?
   1) The radio
   2) A man in another car
   3) A road sign
   4) A policeman

4. What was on both sides of the highway?
   1) Open country
   2) Houses
   3) Trucks
   4) Gas stations

5. How far was Atlanta?
   1) 20 miles
   2) 40 miles
   3) 60 miles
   4) 80 miles

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

6. How fast was the car going?
   1) 40 miles per hour
   2) 50 miles per hour
   3) 60 miles per hour
   4) 70 miles per hour

7. How long from the sign will it take them to get to Atlanta?
   1) One-half hour
   2) One hour
   3) Two hours
   4) Truck stops

8. What was the first group of large buildings that John saw?
   1) Story does not say
   2) Apartments
   3) Industry
   4) Truck stops

9. How do apartment people get to Atlanta each day?
   1) Drive
   2) Walk
   3) Bus
   4) Train

10. Why do trucks stop at the large buildings along the highway?
    1) To get gas
    2) They cannot drive into Atlanta
    3) They are waiting until dark
    4) To load and unload goods

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

11. Who was in the back seat asleep?
    1) Brother
    2) Mother
    3) No one
    4) Sister

12. How far from Atlanta were they when John's mother woke up?
    1) 10 minutes
    2) 20 minutes
    3) 30 minutes
    4) 40 minutes

13. Which is the best title for this story?
    1) "The Skyline"
    2) "In a Car"
    3) "Trip to Atlanta"
    4) "On the Highway"

14. How far away from Atlanta were they when they saw the skyline?
    1) A few minutes
    2) 15 minutes
    3) 30 minutes
    4) 40 minutes

15. What was the skyline made of?
    1) Red sky
    2) Tall buildings
    3) Smoke
    4) Many houses

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1137

The boys had hiked all day. "Let's find a place to set up the tent," said Bill. "It will be dark soon."

"There is a small stream over there." said Mike. "We will have plenty of water if we camp beside it."

"OK," said Roger. "That is a good idea." The sun went behind a large cloud as the boys began making their camp.

They put up the tent and unrolled their sleeping bags. Roger and Bill gathered wood while Mike started a campfire.

The boys went to bed at ten o'clock. Roger woke up during the night. "It's a good thing we have the tent," he said, and went back to sleep.

Roger felt very funny the next time he woke up. Mike and Bill were waking up also. It was still dark outside. The rain was falling very hard. He could hear thunder in the distance.

Roger sat up in his sleeping bag. "I'm all wet!" he shouted. Bill and Mike were also wet. The boys jumped out of their sleeping bags. Water was inside the tent. The stream was no longer in the front of the tent. It was all around the tent.

Bill shouted, "We had better head for high ground and try to dry out."

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

1. Which is the best name for this story?
   1) "Tent with Holes"
   2) "A Wet Camping Trip"
   3) "Beside a Stream"
   4) "Rain at Night"

2. Why should the boys have thought about rain?
   1) It had rained that day.
   2) It had rained last night.
   3) It was raining then.
   4) There were clouds in the sky.

3. What were the boys doing?
   1) Visiting friends
   2) Swimming
   3) Hiking
   4) Playing

4. Why did Bill want to set up the tent?
   1) It was a hot day.
   2) It was getting dark.
   3) It was heavy.
   4) It was raining.

5. Where did they put the tent?
   1) Beside a lake
   2) Beside a log
   3) Beside a stream
   4) Under a tree

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

6. Why did they want to be near a stream?
   1) For water
   2) For fishing
   3) For swimming
   4) For washing

7. What made the water in the stream come into the tent?
   1) Rain up stream
   2) Rain down stream
   3) Thunder
   4) Clouds

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

8. What did the boys sleep in?
   1) Beds
   2) Clothes
   3) Blankets
   4) Sleeping bags

9. Why did the boys gather wood?
   1) To throw at a bear
   2) For a campfire
   3) To hold up the tent
   4) To sleep on

10. What time did the boys go to bed?
   1) One o'clock
   2) Eight o'clock
   3) Nine o'clock
   4) Ten o'clock

11. What did Roger hear on the tent?
   1) A bear
   2) Wind
   3) Trees
   4) Rain

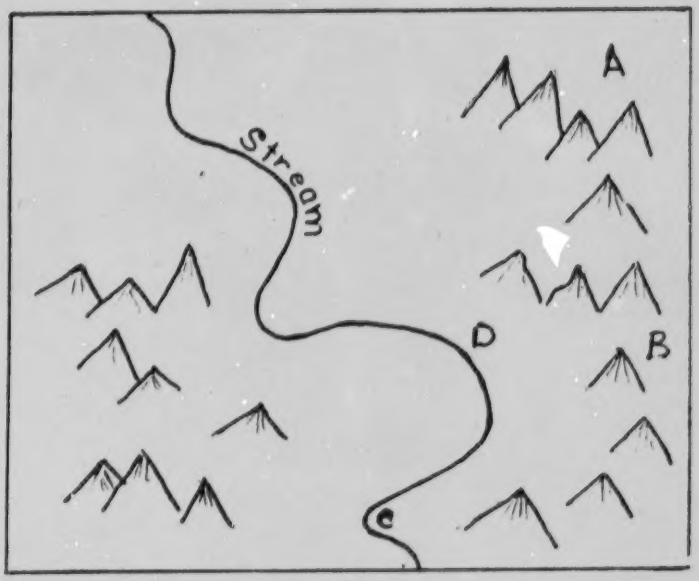
12. Why did Roger wake up the second time?
   1) He heard thunder.
   2) Bill was walking around.
   3) The tent fell down.
   4) He was getting wet.

13. What was wrong with the tent site?
   1) It wasn't close enough to the stream.
   2) It was on the wrong side of the stream.
   3) It was too close to the stream.
   4) It was too near the fire.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1138



1. Where did the boys camp?
   1) A
   2) B
   3) C
   4) D

2. Where should the boys have camped?
   1) A
   2) B
   3) C
   4) D

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1139

It was hot! Every car had a water bag hanging on the front. People had crossed the desert long ago. Some were Indians who hunted for a living. Others were miners. The car began to slow down.

"Look over there, Paul," said Father. "There is an old town." The old stores and houses were leaning this way and that. The streets were empty. "Shall we stop and look around?" asked Father.

"Let's do!" cried Paul. Father turned the car onto a side road. It went straight into the old town. Father parked the car and theygot out. In front of them was a large sign:

DANGER--DO NOT ENTER GOLD MINE

They walked around the sign and down the dusty street.

The first building on the street had a sign high over the door: LAST CHANCE GENERAL STORE. Across the street was the LAST CHANCE SHERIFF'S OFFICE. Farth down the street was the LAST CHANCE HOTEL.

Paul closed his eyes. Suddenly there were people in the town. Horses were tied along the street. Miners were walking along the wooden sidewalks. Women and children were there also.

"Come on, Paul," said Father. "We have to be on our way. I don't want to spend the night here."

"I don't either," said Paul as they started for the car.

1. What kind of day was it?
   1) Hot
   2) Cold
   3) Warm
   4) Cool
2. What did every car have?
   1) A flat tire
   2) A red flag
   3) A man driver
   4) A water bag
3. What are they crossing?
   1) A desert
   2) A river
   3) A state
   4) A hill
4. Who had hunted here?
   1) Farmers
   2) Deer
   3) Indians
   4) Bear
5. What did Paul visit?
   1) A gold mine
   2) An old town
   3) A lake
   4) A miner
6. Why was there a town at that site?
   1) There was a general store.
   2) There was a sheriff.
   3) There was a gold mine.
   4) There was water.
7. What was the first sign they saw?
   1) A warning sign
   2) A stop sign
   3) A welcome sign
   4) A keep off sign
8. What did the first sign tell them?
   1) Do not walk here
   2) Do not enter gold mine
   3) Do not get out of car
   4) Do not enter town

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

9. What was the name of the town?
   1) Chance Town
   2) Mine Town
   3) First Chance
   4) Last Chance

10. When did Paul see people in the town?
   1) When many people were there
   2) When he looked quickly
   3) As he watched the store
   4) As he was day dreaming

11. Why had people built the town?
   1) Farms
   2) Gold
   3) Railroad
   4) Water

12. What didn't Paul want to do?
   1) Visit the town
   2) Go into the mine
   3) Walk in the street
   4) Stay all night

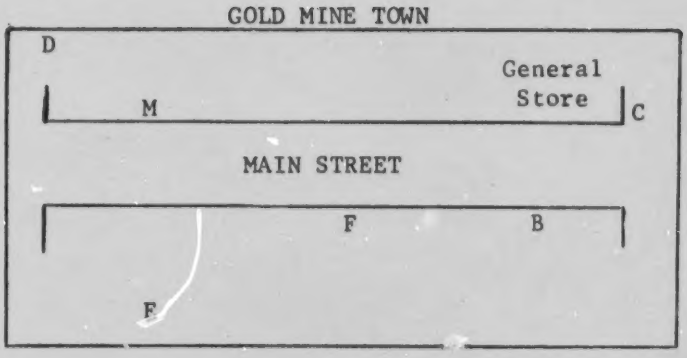
DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

13. What kind of street did the old town have?
   1) A wide street
   2) A narrow street
   3) A muddy street
   4) A dusty street

14. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "Visit to Last Chance"
   2) "An Old Town"
   3) "Dusty Street"
   4) "Gold Mine"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1140



1. Where did they park the car?
   1) C
   2) D
   3) E
   4) F

2. What site is at B?
   1) Barber Shop
   2) Sheriff's Office
   3) Hotel
   4) General Store

3. What site is at M?
   1) Gold Mine
   2) Hotel
   3) Barber Shop
   4) General Store

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1141

All day Sunday the boys played in their favorite place. It was a large open field. Trees were scattered here and there. Some large mounds of dirt made good places to hide. They made plans to meet there after school on Monday.

On Monday things had changed. The field was filled with the noise of large tractors and bulldozers. They pushed trees down. They pushed the piles of dirt. They ruined the play area.

That night Jimmy asked his father about the field. His father told him that a new shopping center was going to be built there. It will have many stores. Much space is needed for parking cars. Many people will go there to shop.

His father told him that the neighborhood will change. The streets will have more cars traveling on them. The traffic around the shopping center will be heavy. It will not be safe to ride bicycles on the street.

Jimmy asked why the shopping center did not locate some other place. His father told him that many people lived in that part of town. They will be able to shop close to home when the stores are built. The field is the last open space left. The community is changing.

1. What day were the boys playing?
   1) Saturday
   2) Monday
   3) Sunday
   4) Wednesday

2. Where were the boys playing?
   1) In an open field
   2) In the park
   3) In the school yard
   4) In the city

3. When were the boys going to meet again?
   1) Tuesday
   2) Friday
   3) Sunday
   4) Monday

4. Why was the shopping center going to be there?
   1) The story does not tell.
   2) Many people lived in that part of town.
   3) There was no other place in town
   4) It was too far to go other places to shop.

5. What is the last open space left in the town?
   1) The zoo
   2) The field
   3) The park
   4) The school yard

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

6. What do bulldozers do?
   1) They build buildings.
   2) They drive trucks.
   3) They push dirt and trees.
   4) They carry dirt.

7. Who did Jimmy ask about the field?
   1) Mother
   2) A worker
   3) Story does not say.
   4) Father

8. What was going to be built on the field?
   1) A school
   2) A park
   3) A shopping center
   4) A bus station

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

9. What would take up much space in the field?
   1) A zoo
   2) A playing field
   3) A parking lot
   4) A big store

10. How many stores will be built?
   1) One
   2) Five
   3) Ten
   4) Many

11. What would be another good use of the field?
   1) As a highway
   2) As a city park
   3) For a parking lot
   4) For new houses

12. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "An Open Field"
   2) "A Changing Community"
   3) "Shopping Center"
   4) "The New Park"

13. What is the neighborhood going to do?
   1) Stop the shopping center
   2) Change
   3) Be very safe
   4) Become run down

14. What will happen to the streets?
   1) They will be closed..
   2) They will be busy.
   3) They will be full of holes.
   4) They will be one way.

15. What will <u>not</u> be safe any longer?
   1) Shopping
   2) Driving
   3) Riding bikes
   4) Walking

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

<u>DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET</u>

Passage 1142

Bill and Pete were in a hurry to get to the school. The football game was going to begin in ten minutes. They still had to dress and get warmed up. The train wouldn't move. The red lights kept flashing and the bells kept ringing. Bill's mother sat in the driver's seat and waited.

"Why do the train tracks go through town?" asked Bill.

"The tracks were here before the town," answered Mother. "This was all wild country when the tracks were built. Later the farmers came here to live. A general store started and the railroad built the train station. The train station is what caused the town to grow."

"Farmers put their milk on the train every morning and sent it to the city. They sent other farm goods to the city by train. The train station became a busy place. More people came to live near the station. Other stores were built to sell people what they needed. The town became an important stop on the railroad."

"People depend upon the railroad today. They ride the train to their jobs in the city."

"Sometimes we have to wait for the trains when we are in a hurry. We must remember one thing. We live here because the train station was built at that site."

1. Which is the best name for this story?
   1) "A Game"
   2) "The Town"
   3) "The Train Station"
   4) "Lights and Bells"

2. Which tells best what the train station is?
   1) A site
   2) A place for trains to rest
   3) A railroad crossing
   4) A stop

3. Why do Bill and Pete live in the town?
   1) Because of the school
   2) Because of the stores
   3) Because of the railroad
   4) Because of the game

4. How do people depend upon the railroad today?
   1) To stop cars
   2) To carry milk
   3) To build more stations
   4) To take them to work

5. Why are Pete and Bill in a hurry?
   1) Because of the football game
   2) Because of the school play
   3) Because school was starting
   4) Because of the baseball game

6. How much time do the boys have?
   1) Fifteen minutes
   2) Twenty minutes
   3) One hour
   4) Ten minutes

7. Why was the car stopped?
   1) A car had stopped.
   2) A train was blocking the road.
   3) The car had a flat tire.
   4) The car was out of gas.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

8. What warning could the boys hear?
   1) A policeman's voice
   2) Bells
   3) Flashing red lights
   4) Cars honking

9. Who was driving the car?
   1) Father
   2) Mother
   3) Bill
   4) Pete

10. What was at the site before the railroad?
   1) A store
   2) A station
   3) Wild country
   4) A farmer

11. Who were the first people to live near the railroad?
   1) Store owners
   2) Farmers
   3) Indians
   4) Town people

12. Who built the train station?
   1) The railroad
   2) The store owners
   3) The town
   4) The farmers

13. What caused the town to grow?
   1) The stores
   2) The railroad
   3) The train station
   4) The farmers

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

14. What did farmers put on the train each day?
   1) Chickens
   2) Eggs
   3) Milk
   4) Pigs

15. When were more stores built near the station?
   1) When farmers came to town
   2) When trains stopped
   3) When the first store closed
   4) When more people came to live

16. Where do people ride the train to?
   1) The city
   2) The stores
   3) The station
   4) The farms

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET, ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1143

Jim and Sally rushed through the kitchen door. "Anything to eat?" asked Jim.

"Dinner will be ready in one hour," replied mother. "Don't eat too much."

Jim grabbed a jar of jam and a loaf of bread.

"The school bus is early today," said mother.

"Not many people rode the bus," answered Sally.

"Here is a letter from Uncle Bill and his family," said mother. She handed the letter to Jim. "They have an idea you will like."

Jim opened the letter. "Hey, they want to meet us this Sunday for a picnic," said Jim. "That's a great idea."

"Why don't you and Sally select a place for the Picnic?" asked mother. "We can have it all planned when father gets home."

"Sally, get a map of Georgia," ordered Jim. "I'll get a pencil and paper."

Mother cleared the bread and jam from the table. Sally spread out the map. She located Jasper and Athens.

"We want a picnic ground between our home and Jasper," said Sally.

"We want one about half-way between here and Jasper," said Jim. He followed the route between the two places. He counted the marks on the map which were picnic grounds. "There are three places," he said.

"One is nearly half-way," said Jim. "It is beside a lake. It will have a beach. We can play in the water. Helen and Robert will like that. Dad and Uncle Bill will be able to fish."

1. Where had Jim and Sally been?
   1) School
   2) Shopping
   3) Visiting
   4) Work

2. What did Jim want?
   1) To know if the mail had arrived
   2) To go to Pete's house
   3) To call his father
   4) Something to eat

3. How long would it be until dinner?
   1) One hour
   2) Two hours
   3) Breakfast was next
   4) Dinner was over

4. What did Jim eat?
   1) Ice cream
   2) Bread and jam
   3) An apple
   4) Bread and milk

5. How did the children get home?
   1) Walked
   2) Rode in the school bus
   3) Rode in the car
   4) Rode on bikes

6. Why was the school bus early?
   1) The driver was in a hurry.
   2) School was let out early.
   3) The bus had fewer stops to make.
   4) The bus ran out of gas.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

7. What would the children like about the letter?
   1) The idea
   2) It was from Uncle Bill
   3) The stamp
   4) The visit from Uncle Bill

8. Who read the letter first?
   1) It was already open
   2) Sally
   3) Mother
   4) Jim

9. Who opened the letter second?
   1) Jim
   2) Mother
   3) Father
   4) Sally

10. What did Uncle Bill want to do?
   1) Visit Jim and Sally
   2) Have a picnic
   3) Go fishing
   4) Write a letter

11. Where do the children live?
   1) Ohio
   2) California
   3) Alabama
   4) Georgia

12. Where does Uncle Bill live?
   1) Athens
   2) Jackson
   3) Jasper
   4) Gainesville

13. How did Jim know where picnic sites were?
   1) Mother told him
   2) Marks on the map showed him
   3) He saw them on the last trip
   4) Every place has a picnic grounds

14. How many picnic grounds were there?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

15. Why did they want one that was half-way?
   1) There was only time to go half-way
   2) The only picnic site was half-way
   3) So they could meet
   4) So both families would drive the same distance

16. Where was the best picnic site?
   1) Beside the road
   2) Beside a lake
   3) In a town park
   4) In the hills

17. Who will be able to fish?
   1) Helen and Robert
   2) Jim and Sally
   3) Mother and Father
   4) Father and Uncle Bill

18. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "The School Bus"
   2) "Half-way Picnic"
   3) "A Great Idea"
   4) "The Jasper Picnic"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1144

Bill and his family were driving along a country road. A thick forest of pine trees was on both sides. The weather was hot and very dry. The car slowed as it climbed a hill to a fire tower at the top.

The fire ranger was working in the little house at the top of the tower. He could see for miles across the green forest. That site gave him a very good view.

"Hello," said the ranger. Everyone looked up. The ranger was looking down at them. "Come up and look around," said the ranger. "Be careful on the steps." Bill, his sister, his Mother and Father began to climb. They stopped to rest two times.

The small house at the top of the tower was comfortable. The ranger lived there during the fire season. Windows on all sides gave him a view of everything.

"Have there been any big forest fires?" asked Mary.

"Not for two years," said the ranger. "The tower lets us spot small fires and put them out before they spread."

1. What kind of road was the family driving on?
   1) A new road
   2) An old road
   3) A country road
   4) A dirt road

2. What did the road pass through?
   1) A mountain
   2) A town
   3) A river
   4) A forest

3. What kind of day was it?
   1) Windy and hot
   2) Hot and dry
   3) Hot and wet
   4) Windy and dry

4. Where is the fire tower?
   1) Beside a river
   2) In a valley
   3) Near a tree
   4) On top of a hill

5. What indicates that the hill is steep?
   1) The car slowed as it climbed.
   2) The car drove along easily.
   3) The car stopped and rolled back.
   4) The car did not go up the hill.

6. Where was the ranger?
   1) Beside the river
   2) On the river
   3) Above the forest
   4) On the ground

7. What was the fire ranger doing?
   1) Working
   2) Reading
   3) Talking
   4) Resting

8. What is at the top of the tower?
   1) A water tank
   2) A chair
   3) A signal light
   4) A small house

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

9. What can the ranger do from the tower?
   1) Watch the nearby trees
   2) See for miles
   3) Count the forest fires
   4) Put out fires

10. How many people were with Bill?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Story does not tell

11. What does the ranger want the family to do?
   1) Wait for him to come down
   2) Stay on the ground
   3) Climb the tower and look around
   4) Get back in their car

12. How long does the ranger live in the tower?
   1) All year
   2) Only during fire season
   3) Only in wet weather
   4) Only in hot weather

13. How many windows does the tower have?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) On all sides

14. How many big forest fires had there been in the last two years?
   1) One
   2) Five
   3) Ten
   4) None

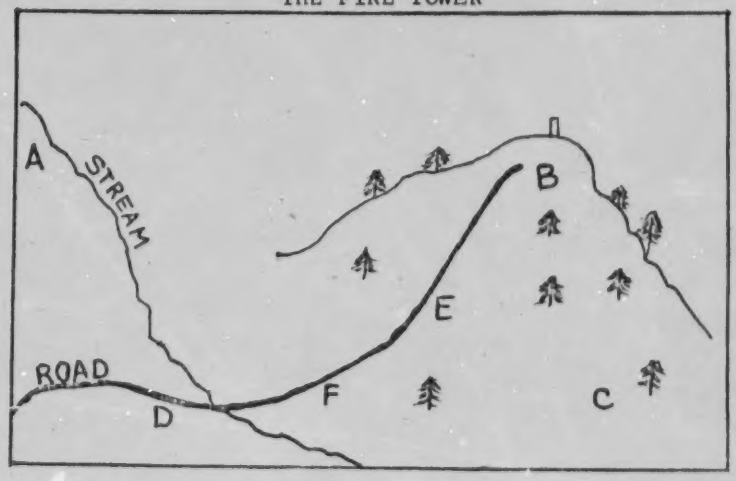
15. Why is the fire tower at a good site?
   1) The tower is along a good road.
   2) The ranger is able to see the forest from the tower.
   3) The tower is near the places fires begin.
   4) The ranger is able to spot fires early.

16. Which is the best name for this story?
   1) "A Ranger's Day"
   2) "A High House"
   3) "A Fire Tower Site"
   4) "A Forest Fire"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1145

THE FIRE TOWER



1. Where is the fire tower?
   1) A
   2) B
   3) C
   4) D

2. Where did the car climb the hill?
   1) B
   2) D
   3) E
   4) F

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1146

Bill and Harry met their Father at the door. "We have the sandwiches ready," cried Harry. "Let's beat the rush!"

"Give me time to change out of my work clothes, boys," answered Mr. Sims. "We will leave in five minutes."

The boys were very happy. They had waited for the big night. They were going to watch the Atlanta Braves play the Chicago Cubs. It was the first home game of the Braves.

The boys ran to the car. Their father had his baseball cap on. They got in the car and drove away.

"I can see the stadium," cried Bill. "The lights are already on." Then everything slowed down. Cars were bumper to bumper. The stadium parking lot was filling up very fast.

"There is a big crowd for this game," said Father. "It is a good thing I bought tickets early." They found a parking place. It was a long walk from the car to the stadium. Nearly every seat was taken. Mr. Sims and the boys found their seat numbers and sat down. Just then the Braves came out on the field.

Everyone stood up and yelled. It was as loud as thunder. It was going to be a good game.

1. Where did the boys meet their father?
   1) At the park
   2) At the street
   3) At the door
   4) At the game

2. What were they taking to the game with them?
   1) Pop corn
   2) Ice cream
   3) Apples
   4) Sandwiches

3. What is the "rush" Harry wants to beat?
   1) Crowds of people and cars
   2) Baseball teams
   3) People buying tickets
   4) Rain

4. Where had Father been all day?
   1) Buying tickets
   2) At home
   3) At work
   4) Out of town

5. What time was the game?
   1) Day
   2) Night
   3) Morning
   4) Afternoon

6. Who were the Braves playing?
   1) Chicago Bulls
   2) Chicago Cubs
   3) Atlanta Bears
   4) Chicago White Sox

7. How many home games had there been this year?
   1) One
   2) Three
   3) Six
   4) None

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

8. Why were the lights on at the stadium?
   1) The lights are always on.
   2) It was getting dark.
   3) It was cloudy.
   4) Baseball must have lights.

9. Why were the cars bumper to bumper?
   1) A policeman was stopping the cars.
   2) The first car was stopped.
   3) The street was blocked.
   4) They were trying to get to the stadium.

10. What did Father buy early?
   1) A baseball
   2) Tickets
   3) A book
   4) Food

11. Why did they park a long way from the stadium?
   1) The parking lot was full.
   2) They had to leave the car on the street.
   3) The boys like to walk.
   4) A man took their car and parked it.

12. How did they find their seats?
   1) By number
   2) They did not find seats
   3) They took the last seats
   4) They sat on the steps

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

13. Why did they take sandwiches?
   1) They did not have time to eat supper.
   2) They would eat the food after the game.
   3) There would be no food at the ball park.
   4) They were going to sell the sandwiches.

14. Why did everyone stand up and yell?
   1) The Cubs had scored a run.
   2) The Braves had scored a run.
   3) The Braves came out on the field.
   4) It was a good game.

15. What is the best title for this story?
   1) "A Braves Game"
   2) "A Cubs Game"
   3) "A Ball Game"
   4) "A Trip to Atlanta"

16. Why did the boys have to wait five minutes?
   1) Father had to make the sandwiches.
   2) Father had to work.
   3) Father had to change clothes.
   4) Story does not say

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1147

"All right," said Jim. "Let's have some order. I'm the Captain of the Hawks, and I'm going to enforce the rules."

"Everyone who wants to build a new club house, raise your right hand. That is seven, with my vote. Those who don't want a new club house raise your hand. Three! It looks like we build a new club house. The new problem is where to build it."

"Captain," said one of the boys. "I think we should use the wood shed behind my house. We don't keep anything in it."

"I don't like that idea, Captain," said another boy. "His house is six blocks from mine. I will have too far to walk to meetings."

"Yes, so will I," shouted another boy.

"We have to decide upon a place," said Jim. "We will have to take the place that makes the most people happy."

"I think we should tear this club house down," said one of the boys. "Then we should build a bigger club house on this very spot. That way, everyone will have the same walk."

"Everyone who likes that idea raise your right hand," said the Captain. "I count ten who like that."

1. Who is Captain of the Hawks?
   1) Sam
   2) Jim
   3) Ralph
   4) Pete

2. Who was in charge of the meetings?
   1) Pete
   2) Ralph
   3) Sam
   4) Jim

3. What is Jim's job?
   1) To decide who joins the club
   2) To wear the Captain's shirt
   3) To enforce the rules
   4) To help his friends

4. What was everyone who raised his right hand doing?
   1) Waving
   2) Voting
   3) Shaking their fist
   4) Throwing things

5. How many boys wanted a new club house?
   1) One
   2) Three
   3) Seven
   4) Ten

6. What did three boys want?
   1) To tear down the club house
   2) To sell the club house
   3) To keep the old club house
   4) To not walk six blocks

7. How were the boys going to get the new club house?
   1) Trade one
   2) Build one
   3) Buy one
   4) Get a used one

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

8. What was the new problem?
   1) How to build the club house
   2) What to use to build the club house
   3) When to build the club house
   4) Where to build the club house

9. What did one of the boys want to use as a club house?
   1) An old house
   2) A barn
   3) A chicken house
   4) A wood shed

10. How many boys said that they would have too far to walk to the meetings?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Five

11. How did the boys use the club house?
   1) To hold meetings
   2) To keep things in
   3) To hide from other clubs
   4) For after school study

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

12. Which place did the boys decide upon?
   1) A new place on the next street
   2) The wood shed behind one boy's house
   3) The one that made most of them happy
   4) A new place down the same street

13. Why did the boys decide to tear the club house down?
   1) It was too small.
   2) It was too beaten.
   3) It was in a bad place.
   4) It was too old.

14. Where was the new club to be built?
   1) Around the corner
   2) Out of boards
   3) In Jim's back yard
   4) In the same place

15. How many boys are in the club?
   1) Seven
   2) Eight
   3) Ten
   4) Fourteen

16. Which is the best name for this story?
   1) "Seven to Three"
   2) "The Captain's Rules"
   3) "A New Club House"
   4) "Same Place"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1148

It was the last day of school. All the students were at school for the picnic.

"Come here, everyone," said Jim. "Look at these old pictures that someone put up."

Everyone went to look at the pictures on the bulletin board.

"Just look at the first picture," said Jim. "This is how the school looked a long, long time ago. What fun it must have been! Now, look at this picture. It shows how the school looked when our fathers were boys. The school had a bell then. Someone rang the bell to call the children in from recess. The school looked different with the old bell. Look at this! This is where we will go next fall."

Everyone but David was happy about the new school. "I know that I have to go to the new school," he said. "But I like the old school. The new one is so big that I will not know many of the children."

"Oh, David," said Jim. "You will make new friends. You will like the new school when you get there."

David thought about the new school all through the summer vacation. But on the first day of school in the fall, David was very surprised! A school bus came to take him to the new school. There were many children on the bus. The ride to school was fun. David liked the new school.

There was a beautiful yard and a big place to play. When the children got off the bus the principal met them. He showed them where to find their rooms. David liked his room. He liked everything about the new school. He liked the new library. It had many books and many tables at which to sit while he read. He also liked the large playground where his class spent recess.

David laughed when he thought of his fears of the new school.

1. When were the students to move to the new school?
   1) Next fall
   2) The next day
   3) The day they were looking at pictures
   4) Next winter

2. What was taking place the last day of school?
   1) A program
   2) Regular classes
   3) A picnic
   4) Pictures were being taken

3. Which student probably saw the old pictures first?
   1) Joe
   2) Mary
   3) David
   4) Jim

4. Where were the old pictures?
   1) On the table
   2) In the picture album
   3) On the bulletin board
   4) On the black board

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

5. What was the first picture?
   1) The new school
   2) The school as it was when the students' fathers were boys
   3) The school as it was long ago
   4) The school as it is now

6. What was the bell used for?
   1) To call the children in from recess
   2) To wake the students in the morning
   3) To make the school look better
   4) To let everyone know when school was over

7. In the story, how did the bell make the school look?
   1) Worse
   2) Same
   3) Different
   4) Better

8. On what day were the students looking at the old pictures?
   1) The first day of school
   2) The last day of school
   3) The first day of summer vacation
   4) The day before a holiday

9. How do you think Jim felt about the new school?
   1) He probably wanted to go.
   2) He is not sure.
   3) He doesn't care either way.
   4) He probably does not want to go.

10. What was David's surprise in the fall?
    1) That there were new children on the bus
    2) That the bus picked him up
    3) That he liked the bus ride to school
    4) That the bus took him to the new school

11. What did the principal do?
    1) Nothing
    2) Showed them where to find their rooms
    3) Talked to them about how to act
    4) Called their teacher to come after them

12. What other picture was on the board?
    1) A group of students
    2) The new school
    3) Another school
    4) The principal

13. How did David feel about the new school before he went there?
    1) Can't tell
    2) He was not happy to be going
    3) He didn't really care
    4) He was happy to be going

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

14. How did David think that the new school would be different from the old school?
    1) The new school would be too small.
    2) The new school would be too large.
    3) The old school was larger.
    4) The old school was too small.

15. What did David say about the children in the new school?
    1) He would not know many of them.
    2) He would not know any of them.
    3) He would know a few of them.
    4) He would know a lot of them.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1149

Tom could see the sign far ahead. It was high above the trees. The word SHELL was on the sign.

"Do we have to stop?" Tom asked his father. "We have come a long way."

"How does the gas look?" asked father.

"The arm is getting very close to the E," said Tom. "That means we should fill up very soon."

The car began to slow down. Father turned from the highway and into the station. Ring! Ring! went the bell. The man in the station walked out to the car.

"Good morning, Sir," he said.

"Good morning," answered Father. "Fill it up, please."

"It is a good thing this station is here," said Tom. "We would soon be out of gas."

"That is why we have a station here," answered the man. "Cars can go quite far on a tank full of gas. But they need a station to fill up every so many miles. Stations are placed along the highway every few miles to sell gas to people who need it. People drive right on by when they don't need gas. They may buy gas at the next station down the road. Sometimes they pass two or three stations before they need gas. I'm happy that you stopped at my station."

1. What could Tom see beside the road?
   1) A truck
   2) A car
   3) A man walking
   4) A sign

2. What was high above the trees?
   1) A sign
   2) A cloud
   3) An airplane
   4) A balloon

3. What could Tom read?
   1) GAS
   2) SHELL
   3) STOP
   4) PURE

4. Who was in the car with Tom?
   1) His father
   2) His uncle
   3) His mother
   4) His brother

5. What was Tom worried about?
   1) The road
   2) The tires
   3) The gas
   4) The car

6. How far had the two driven?
   1) 100 miles
   2) A short way
   3) A long way
   4) Half-way

7. Where was the arm showing gas?
   1) On the "E"
   2) Between the "E" and "F"
   3) Near the "E"
   4) Story does not say

8. What did the arm mean?
   1) That they should stop for gas
   2) That the arm was not right
   3) That they had plenty of gas
   4) That they were out of gas

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

9. Who was driving the car?
   1) Father
   2) Tom
   3) Mother
   4) The story does not say

10. Where did they go when they left the highway?
   1) Into the station
   2) To eat something
   3) Into the ditch
   4) To get a drink

11. What told the man that they were there?
   1) Tom yelled
   2) The whistle
   3) Sound of the car
   4) The bell

12. What part of the day was it?
   1) Night
   2) Morning
   3) Evening
   4) Afternoon

13. What might have happened if the station had not been there?
   1) Nothing. They were carrying extra gas.
   2) They might have run out of gas while on the road.
   3) They would have had to call the police.
   4) They would have had to turn back.

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

14. How far do cars go on a tank full of gas?
   1) A little ways
   2) 100 miles
   3) Quite far
   4) Story does not say

15. How are stations placed along the highway.
   1) Where people need them
   2) Every ten miles
   3) Every few miles
   4) At towns

16. Why was the man happy that they had stopped at his station?
   1) He was lonely
   2) He earned money by selling gas
   3) He wanted to give gas away
   4) He liked to work

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1150

The class was studying Indians. They had read about the ways Indians hunted. They had studied about the kinds of food Indians ate. Next, they were to study about the places that Indians lived.

"What kind of houses did Indians have?" asked the teacher.

"The Indians lived in tents," answered one of the boys.

"Here are some pictures of where Indians lived," said the teacher. "Let's see if all of them are tents."

The first picture was not a tent. It was a large building like an apartment. It was along the face of a steep cliff. The building was made of rocks, mud, and logs. "This is where the Hopi Indians lived," said the teacher. "This is only one group of Indians who did not live in tents. What else can we say about the Hopi Indians, after we know where they lived?"

"They didn't move very often," answered one boy. "Tent Indians could move their tents. The Hopi Indians had to stay in one place."

"They must have been farmers," answered a girl. "Indians who hunted had to follow the game trails. Because these Indians lived in one place, they must have grown farm crops and collected roots and berries."

"They lived in a community," answered another boy. "They kept each other from danger. They helped each other produce food."

"They lived in this place for a long time," answered another girl. "The people must have gotten along very well. They did not fight among themselves."

"Let's find out more about the Hopi Indians," said the teacher. "The site for their cliff houses must have been very important. Let's find out why."

1. Who is studying Indians?
   1) The school
   2) Miss Jones' class
   3) Four students
   4) The class

2. What had they studied about Indians before?
   1) Hunting and travel
   2) Food and houses
   3) Hunting and houses
   4) Hunting and food

3. What did the children see?
   1) A small house
   2) Pictures
   3) A drawing on the board
   4) A tent

4. What couldn't the Hopi Indians do?
   1) Gather roots and berries
   2) Hunt small animals
   3) Move their homes often
   4) Live close together

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

5. How many tents were shown in the first picture?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) None

6. Where did the Hopi Indians live?
   1) In tents
   2) In small Buildings
   3) In large buildings
   4) In small houses

7. What did the Hopi Indians use to build their homes?
   1) Bricks and mud
   2) Mud and logs
   3) Bricks and logs
   4) Bricks and rocks

8. How many groups of Indians did not live in tents?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Five
   4) Many

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

9. Why did the girl say the Hopi's were farmers?
   1) She had visited the Hopi Indians.
   2) She saw crops near their home.
   3) She read it in a book.
   4) They could not follow game trails.

10. Where did the Hopi Indians build their homes?
    1) Along the river
    2) Along the cliff
    3) Along a game trail
    4) In the hills

11. How did the Hopi Indians keep each other from danger?
    1) By growing crops
    2) By hunting animals
    3) By fighting each other
    4) By living in a community

12. What is the class going to study next?
    1) How the Indians lived
    2) How they farmed their land
    3) Where the Indians went
    4) Why the cliff site was important

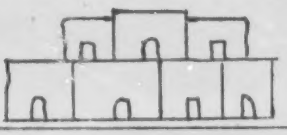
13. Which is the best title for this story?
    1) "Growing Food"
    2) "Hopi Houses
    3) "On a Cliff"
    4) "Indian Houses"

14. What do Hopi houses look like?

1)

2)

3)

4) 

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1151

A city police station is a busy place. Police officers report to the station each day to find out what their job is going to be. They do many different things after they leave the station.

Some patrol the streets in the community. Sometimes they walk along the street and sometimes they ride in a police car. Other police officers ride on motorcycles. Police officers observe everything as they move along.

Police officers direct traffic when there is a fire. They help the firemen in that way. They keep people off the streets on parade routes. They help people involved in accidents and direct traffic.

Some police officers have jobs checking parking meters. They make certain that cars along the street have not been parked too long. They put parking tickets on the front windows of cars. Lady police officers also check parking meters. They are meter maids.

Police officers are always in contact with the police station. They have two-way radios in their cars. Other police officers use special telephones on street corners. It is important for the station to know where each officer is at all times. They may be called to help someone nearby.

The police station is an important site. Police officers there know everything that other officers in the community are doing.

1. Which is the best name for this story?
   1) "The City Police"
   2) "A Police Officer's Day"
   3) "The Police Station"
   4) "On the Job"

2. What is a Meter Maid?
   1) A lady fireman's aid
   2) A parking meter
   3) A lady
   4) A lady policeman

3. What do all police officers do as they patrol streets in the community?
   1) Ride in cars
   2) Ride on motorcycles
   3) Look about them carefully
   4) Walk

4. How do police officers <u>not</u> travel when on duty?
   1) On foot
   2) On bicycles
   3) In cars
   4) On motorcycles

5. When do police officers <u>not</u> direct traffic?
   1) When they are putting a ticket on a car
   2) When there is a parade
   3) When they are at a fire
   4) When they are investigating an accident

6. What happens when a car has been parked too long?
   1) It is moved into the street.
   2) It gets a ticket.
   3) It gets more time.
   4) It gets a meter maid.

7. Which is the most important place for the policeman while he is working?
   1) Home
   2) The police station
   3) The street
   4) The police car

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

8. How do police officers help firemen?
   1) Directing firemen
   2) Directing children
   3) Directing parades
   4) Directing traffic

9. Where does the police officer go first each day?
   1) To his motorcycle
   2) To the parking meters
   3) To the jail
   4) To the police station

10. When do officers begin their street patrol?
   1) After they leave the station
   2) After they direct traffic
   3) After they ticket cars
   4) After they check meters

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

11. How do police officers in cars call the station?
   1) By two-way radios
   2) By shouting
   3) By blinking a red light
   4) By special telephone

12. How can a police officer who is walking call the station?
   1) By special telephone
   2) By shouting
   3) By regular telephone
   4) By two-way radios

13. Why does the police station need to know where the officers are?
   1) To call them for dinner
   2) In case someone needs help
   3) To give other police officers a ride
   4) To find the police car

14. How does a police officer get to work in the morning?
   1) Bus
   2) Motorcycle
   3) Police car
   4) Story does not say

15. Which is the best reason for having police in a community?
   1) To give parking tickets
   2) To direct traffic
   3) To protect and help the poeple
   4) To keep people off the street

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1152

"Hey, Bob," shouted Pete. "I won't be home next week. My family and I are camping at Silver Lake."

"We aren't staying at the campground," answered Pete. "We are going to spend all week boating around the lake and camping at different places. We will be able to fish and hike at five or six places. Our camps will be near the water since we are traveling by boat."

"We will be like the early explorers who traveled by boat. Some cities are at places where the boats reached land. Boston and New York are two. New Orleans and Pittsburgh are along rivers which boats used."

"We will be doing the same thing as early explorers. We will travel along the shore of the lake until we find a good camping place. We will search for sites that are level enough to set up our tent. They must also be near streams flowing into the lake, because we will need fresh water. The site will become a small town of tents if enough campers like the same place. We are going to have a good time exploring for places to camp.

1. When is Pete's family going to Silver Lake?
   1) Tomorrow
   2) Next month
   3) Next week
   4) Today

2. How does Bob know that the campground is so much fun?
   1) Pete told him about the lake.
   2) A friend told him about the lake.
   3) His father told him.
   4) Story does not say.

3. How is the family going to go around the lake?
   1) By boat
   2) By horse
   3) By car
   4) By walking

4. How many sites will the family camp at?
   1) Three or four
   2) Four or five
   3) Five or six
   4) Six or seven

5. What will they do besides hike?
   1) Swim
   2) Fish
   3) Race boats
   4) Ride horses

6. Where will they find sites for camping?
   1) At the campgrounds
   2) Along rivers
   3) Along the lake shore
   4) Beside trails

7. Where are some cities?
   1) Where land and water meet
   2) Where early boats riched land
   3) Where boats cannot go
   4) Where boats are sold

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

8. What was Pete going to be like?
   1) A fisherman
   2) A boat builder
   3) An early explorer
   4) A farmer

9. On what part of the lake is the family going to travel?
   1) At the west end
   2) In the center
   3) At the east end
   4) Near the shore

10. What will a camping site be if many people stay in the same place?
   1) A [illegible] town
   2) A [illegible]e city
   3) A pa[illegible]k
   4) An explorer's resting place

11. Why must a site be level?
   1) So the boat will be dry
   2) So the fire can be built
   3) So the people can sleep
   4) So the tent can be set up

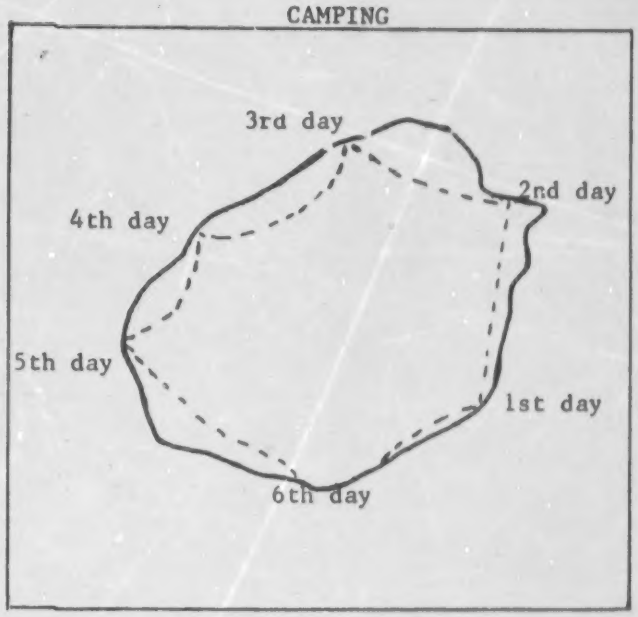
DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

12. What will have fresh water for drinking?
   1) The lake
   2) The rain
   3) A small stream
   4) The boat

13. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "Near the Lake"
   2) "The Campgrounds"
   3) "Finding Camping Sites"
   4) "A Town of Tents"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1153



1. Where did they stay the first day?
   1) At home
   2) At the campground
   3) At a new camp site
   4) Half-way around the lake

2. Which trip was the shortest?
   1) Between the first and second day
   2) Between the third and fourth day
   3) Between the fourth and fifth day
   4) Between the sixth and first day

3. How long did they stay at each camp site?
   1) One night
   2) One day and night
   3) Two days
   4) Two nights

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1154

"Mary," said Cynthia. "Do you know what they are building on that vacant corner?"

"No," answered Mary. "I suppose it will be a service station."

"Wrong," responded Cynthia. "It is going to be a MacDonalds. They have the best hamburgers."

"Why are they building a MacDonalds there?" asked Mary.

"I talked to a MacDonald's man looking at the work," said Cynthia. "He had the MacDonald's sign on his car. He said that MacDonalds are built when a site meets certain standards. First, it must be large enough for a MacDonald's building and a parking lot. Second, it must be a site which is passed by more than 1000 cars every hour. Third, the site must be zoned by the city for business establishments."

"The most important of the three is the busy street. Hungry people can eat many places. They will eat at MacDonalds if it is nearby, easy to park at, and gives quick service. The first two conditions depend upon the site selected. They are very important if the store is to be successful."

1. What is at the corner?
   1) An old building
   2) A vacant lot
   3) A store
   4) A new building

2.) Why did Mary suggest a service station was going on the corner?
   1) She saw many holes being dug at the corner.
   2) She saw a SHELL sign.
   3) Many people wanted a service station on the corner.
   4) Service stations are often at corners.

3. What is a MacDonalds?
   1) An automobile sales place
   2) A hamburger place
   3) A clothing store
   4) A grocery store

4. Why is it obvious that Cynthia has been to a MacDonalds?
   1) She didn't like the place.
   2) She said the service was good.
   3) She said the food was good.
   4) She said the prices were good.

5. How did Cynthia know she was talking with a MacDonald's man?
   1) He was wearing a MacDonald's shirt
   2) There was a sign on his car
   3) Other men called him MacDonald
   4) He was working at the place.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

6. How is a possible MacDonald's site selected?
   1) It must be owned by MacDonalds.
   2) It must have a building.
   3) It must meet certain standards.
   4) It must be vacant.

7. How many cars must pass a site?
   1) 500 every hour
   2) 1000 every hour
   3) More than 1000 every hour
   4) More than 1500 every hour

8. Why must the site be large?
   1) For the tables and parking area
   2) For the building and street
   3) For the parking area and street
   4) For the building and parking area

9. Which site would get a new MacDonalds?
   1) Corner site with 500 cars per hour
   2) Middle of block with 600 cars per hour
   3) Corner site with 900 cars per hour
   4) None of the above sites

10. Who zones sites for business?
   1) The people on the street
   2) The police in the city
   3) The city government
   4) The owner of the business

11. Where would a MacDonalds probably be built?
   1) Near another business
   2) Near a park
   3) Near homes
   4) Near apartments

12. What is the most important site condition?
   1) A park
   2) A busy street
   3) A corner
   4) A parking lot

13. When do people stop at a MacDonalds?
   1) They meet someone there
   2) They live nearby
   3) They look for one
   4) They see it nearby

14. What has little to do with the site selection?
   1) Near a busy street
   2) Service
   3) Traffic
   4) Parking

15. What is important for MacDonald's success?
   1) Good sites
   2) New buildings
   3) Soft drinks
   4) High prices

16. Which is the best name for this story?
   1) "A New MacDonalds"
   2) "Sharing a Hamburger"
   3) "Eating Out"
   4) "The Vacant Lot"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1155

Mary was taking her first trip to the city. She and her parents were going to visit Uncle John. They had seen many interesting things during the day. They stopped at three places which Mary especially liked.

The first place was about half-way between their farm and the city. It was an Indian Mounds site. There were three large mounds of dirt and items which the Indians had thrown away. The mounds have been there for a very long time. Scientists who dig into the mounds find arrowheads, spear points, and clay jars. Many of the findings are shown in a museum.

The second place was an old fort. The first men to live there built rock walls and a large gate. Their homes and stores were enclosed by the walls. The walls protected them from dangers on the outside.

The third place was in the city. Mary had heard of elevators, but had never ridden in one. They stopped at the tallest building in the city. They found the elevator and pressed the UP button. The doors opened and in they stepped. Father pressed a button that had the number 50 on it. The doors closed and up, up, up they went. The doors opened and they walked to a window. Mary could not believe her eyes. Below her the cars were very tiny. People on the street were only little dots. She could see a long way across the city. This was the most exciting place in the world.

1. Where was Mary going?
   1) To visit Uncle Bill
   2) To school
   3) To the city
   4) To the park

2. Who was with Mary?
   1) Her sister
   2) No one
   3) Her parents
   4) Her Uncle Bill

3. How many sites did Mary visit during the day?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

4. What was about half-way between Mary's home and the city?
   1) A rest stop
   2) An Indian mound
   3) A farm
   4) A store and station

5. What is an Indian mound?
   1) A site where Indians once hunted
   2) A big pile of rocks
   3) A site where a fort was built
   4) A site where Indians once lived

6. How many large mounds were there?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Fifty

7. How do scientists know the mounds are very old?
   1) The things found there are old and new.
   2) The Indians are gone.
   3) The things found there were made long ago.
   4) The Indians are very old.

8. Which is <u>not</u> found in the mounds?
   1) Clay jars
   2) Animal bones
   3) Tin cans
   4) Arrowheads

9. Where can people see many things found in the mounds?
   1) In the museum
   2) On the mounds
   3) They are sold in stores
   4) In the Indian houses

10. How many trips had Mary made to the city?
    1) A few
    2) Several
    3) Many
    4) None

11. What was the second site that Mary visited?
    1) Park
    2) Museum
    3) City
    4) Fort

12. What was inside the fort?
    1) A parking lot
    2) Stores and houses
    3) Indians
    4) Walls

13. How did Mary get into the fort?
    1) Over the wall
    2) Around the wall
    3) Through a door
    4) Through the gate

14. Why were the walls built?
    1) To keep out the wind
    2) To protect the people inside
    3) To keep cows and horses inside the fort
    4) They were walls to houses

15. How high was the tallest building?
    1) 10 stories
    2) 30 stories
    3) 50 stories
    4) 70 stories

16. What takes people to the top of the building?
    1) A stairway
    2) An elevator
    3) A ladder
    4) An airplane

17. What looked like dots on the street below?
    1) Cars
    2) Buses
    3) People
    4) Street lights

18. Which is the best name for this story?
    1) "Up,Up,Up"
    2) "The City"
    3) "Dots in the Street"
    4) "Three Sites"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1156

Jim and his father were cleaning up the vacant lot next to their house. People used the lot to dump old boards and tin cans. Soon the truck was full and they started for the city dump.

Jim spotted the dump site from a distance. A cloud of black smoke rose into the sky and drifted with the wind. He could smell the rotting garbage as they got nearer the site.

Tin cans, wire, old tires, and paper were scattered everywhere inside the dump yard. It was a large area with piles of garbage that resembled small mountains. The smoke and the smell made an unpleasant situation. Jim and his father unloaded the garbage they had picked up. Then they drove away from the dump.

"The city has to do something about the dump," said Father. "Conditions there are getting worse and worse. That site was suitable when only a few people used it. Now it is completely out of hand."

"Won't everything simply rot away?" asked Jim. "No," answered Father. "Garbage must be dealt with in a certain way or it litters the countryside. Trash should be burned, buried, or crushed. The city must begin a program of proper garbage disposal. Not just let it pile up."

1. Where were Jim and his father working?
   1) At home
   2) At a store
   3) At the dump
   4) A vacant lot

2. What had people used as a dump?
   1) The driveway
   2) A vacant lot
   3) The street
   4) The sidewalk

3. What did people dump near Jim's house?
   1) Garbage cans
   2) Old cans and bricks
   3) Tires and old wire
   4) Old boards and cans

4. How did they haul the garbage?
   1) In a truck
   2) In a car
   3) In a wagon
   4) They carried it.

5. Where did they take the garbage they piled up?
   1) To the police station
   2) To the city dump
   3) To their back yard
   4) To another vacant lot

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

6. How did Jim spot the dump yard?
   1) He saw the smoke.
   2) He saw high piles of garbage
   3) A sign post told him he was there
   4) Other people were dumping things

7. How did the garbage dump smell?
   1) Unpleasant
   2) Strange
   3) Different
   4) Plain

8. What was inside the dump yard?
   1) Garbage cans
   2) Mountains of garbage
   3) Many good items
   4) Only tin cans

9. What did Jim and his father do with their load of garbage?
   1) Threw it on tin cans
   2) Burned it
   3) Unloaded it
   4) Scattered it.

10. When did they leave the dump?
   1) After they looked around the dump
   2) After they emptied the truck
   3) After they found some useful items
   4) After they burned some garbage

11. Who must do something about the dump?
   1) People who use it
   2) The police
   3) The city
   4) No one cares

12. How are conditions at the dump?
   1) Improving with time
   2) Getting better
   3) Getting worse
   4) The same as always

13. What does the term "completely out of hand" mean?
   1) There is too much garbage dumped there
   2) There are too many people there
   3) The mountains of trash are too high
   4) The garbage is not burned rapidly enough

14. Why is dumping garbage at a site bad?
   1) It is burned
   2) People should dump it where they want to
   3) It is kept in one place
   4) It ruins the area

15. What will a program of proper disposal do?
   1) Make the dump site larger
   2) Result in more smoke from burning garbage
   3) Rid the community of garbage
   4) Keep people from dumping garbage in the vacant lot

16. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "Burning the Dump"
   2) "A Good Garbage Dump"
   3) "Wanted-New Garbage Disposal"
   4) "A Search at the Dump"

17. What should <u>not</u> be done with the garbage?
   1) Burned
   2) Buried
   3) Crushed
   4) Piled-up

18. Why hasn't the city begun a proper garbage disposal program?
   1) The old system is better
   2) The old system is cheaper
   3) People like rotting garbage
   4) Conditions are getting better.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1157

"Hey, Mary," said Sue. "The city has plans to build a new airport. They want a site in this area. My father and mother are going to a meeting tonight. They are speaking against the airport. Are your parents going?"

"I don't know," said Mary. "They haven't said anything about a meeting. I don't think they care if a new airport is located here."

"You must be kidding," said Sue. "Do your parents realize what problems an airport will cause? Have they read the newspaper? The newspaper and television are filled with debates regarding the issue."

"What are some of the arguements?" asked Mary.

"The first is noise," responded Sue. "Jet airplanes make a tremendous noise. Early morning arrivals and night departures will awaken everyone in the house. Second, airplanes cause dirty air. The black smoke which trails behind jets settles on the entire area. Third, the traffic to an airport is great. Highways in this end of town will be carrying many cars and trucks to the new site. It will cause traffic jams and travel problems for the people who live here."

"I didn't realize the problems were so serious," said Mary. "I will ask my parents to attend the meeting. I know they will be concerned after I repeat what you have told me."

"There are better sites for an airport," said Sue. "We can insist that it be located where people will not object. Anyone who wants to live near an airport can buy a new house or rent an apartment near the new site. Established neighborhoods should not be disturbed."

1. What is the city going to have?
   1) A new park
   2) A new parking lot
   3) A new airport
   4) A new expressway

2. What are Sue's parents doing?
   1) Going to move to a new house
   2) Moving to an apartment
   3) Speaking against the airport
   4) Speaking for the airport

3. How does Sue feel about Mary's parents lack of concern?
   1) Mad
   2) Angry
   3) Upset
   4) Rage

4. Why is Sue concerned?
   1) Because her parents are against the airport
   2) Because Mary is against the airport
   3) Because she will have to move
   4) Because she is against the expressway

5. Where can someone learn about the airport?
   1) The story does not tell
   2) From the newspaper and television
   3) From Mary's parents
   4) By visiting the site of the airport

6. How do Mary's parents feel about the airport?
   1) They are against the airport
   2) They want the airport
   3) They will use the airport
   4) They don't care

7. How many arguments are there against the airport?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

8. What will early morning departures from the airport do?
   1) Make much noise
   2) Shake the house
   3) Awake people in the airplane
   4) Leave quietly

9. What causes dirty air?
   1) The wind which the jet makes
   2) The smoke behind jets
   3) New cars at the airport
   4) Dirt blowing from the airport

10. How will most people get to the new airport?
    1) By car
    2) By plane
    3) By truck
    4) By train

11. What will be needed?
    1) A new train station
    2) A new park
    3) A new bus station
    4) New highways

12. Where should the airport be located?
    1) Where it is planned
    2) Near the city
    3) Where only people who use it will live
    4) Where people will not object

13. How is Mary going to get her parents to the meetings?
    1) By having them watch television
    2) By telling them to go
    3) By repeating what Sue told her
    4) By taking them with her

14. What should <u>not</u> be disrupted for a new airport?
    1) Neighborhoods
    2) Highways
    3) New houses
    4) Cars and trucks

15. Which is the best name for this story?
    1) A Good Airport Site
    2) A Bad Airport Site
    3) A New Airport
    4) Going to a Meeting

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1158

Dear Student:

You are going to read about routes in this book. Routes are sometimes called paths, roads, streets, highways, trails, and trips. All routes are the same in one way. They connect people and places.

Your trip from home to school is along a route. You can walk, or ride in a school bus or car. A trip to the store may mean walking, riding a bicycle, or riding in a car.

Routes and trips follow streets and highways most of the time. Streets and highways are easy to travel on. Trails are not as easy to travel on. Walking trails, bicycle trails, and trails for riding horses are found in some places.

Not every kind of route is told about in this book. You will be able to name many that are not here. The ones here are only a few of the routes that are important to people. You will find many others in later books.

The Authors

1. Who is this letter to?
   1) The student
   2) The teacher
   3) The parents
   4) The school

2. What name is there for paths, roads, streets and trips?
   1) Highways
   2) Routes
   3) Trails
   4) Tracks

3. What connects people and places together?
   1) Schools
   2) People
   3) Places
   4) Routes

4. Which is easiest to travel on
   1) Trails
   2) Animal paths
   3) Streets
   4) Bike paths

5. How many kinds of routes are told about in this book?
   1) All of them
   2) Letter does not say
   3) Very many
   4) Only a few

6. Which is a trip?
   1) Watching TV
   2) Going to school
   3) Talking on the phone
   4) Reading the paper

7. Which one can you use to take a trip?
   1) Book
   2) Airplane
   3) Pencil
   4) Picture

8. What is this book about?
   1) Airplanes
   2) Routes
   3) Places
   4) People

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

What do you know about sites?

Passage 1159

1. Which site is found in nearly every community in the United States?
   1) Railroad station
   2) Gold mine
   3) Telephone office
   4) Television station

2. Which is most important to steel mill sites?
   1) Smoke
   2) Boats
   3) Water
   4) Good air

3. How did Indians use sites?
   1) To shoot arrows
   2) To make large flat rocks
   3) To find large flat rocks
   4) To make arrowheads

4. Why did Indians keep returning to the same site?
   1) It had things they used.
   2) They had to return.
   3) They wanted to visit friends
   4) They could find no other place to go.

5. When does everyone leave a town site?
   1) When it has too many people
   2) When the food runs out
   3) When it no longer has use
   4) When there is no more gold

6. Why were railroads important for town sites?
   1) There were no roads
   2) The people lived near railroad stops
   3) The railroad built towns for people
   4) Everything was carried on the railroad.

7. Which is most useful in finding a site?
   1) Map
   2) World Book
   3) Television
   4) Radio

8. Which is the best site for a fire tower?
   1) In the forest
   2) Beside a road
   3) Next to a river
   4) On a hill

9. Which is most important when selecting a new school site?
   1) How many will use it
   2) How far they will have to travel
   3) How much space is at the site
   4) How big the school buses are

10. What is important about a gas station?
   1) That it has a sign
   2) That it be in the city
   3) That it be on a busy street
   4) That it be where people use it

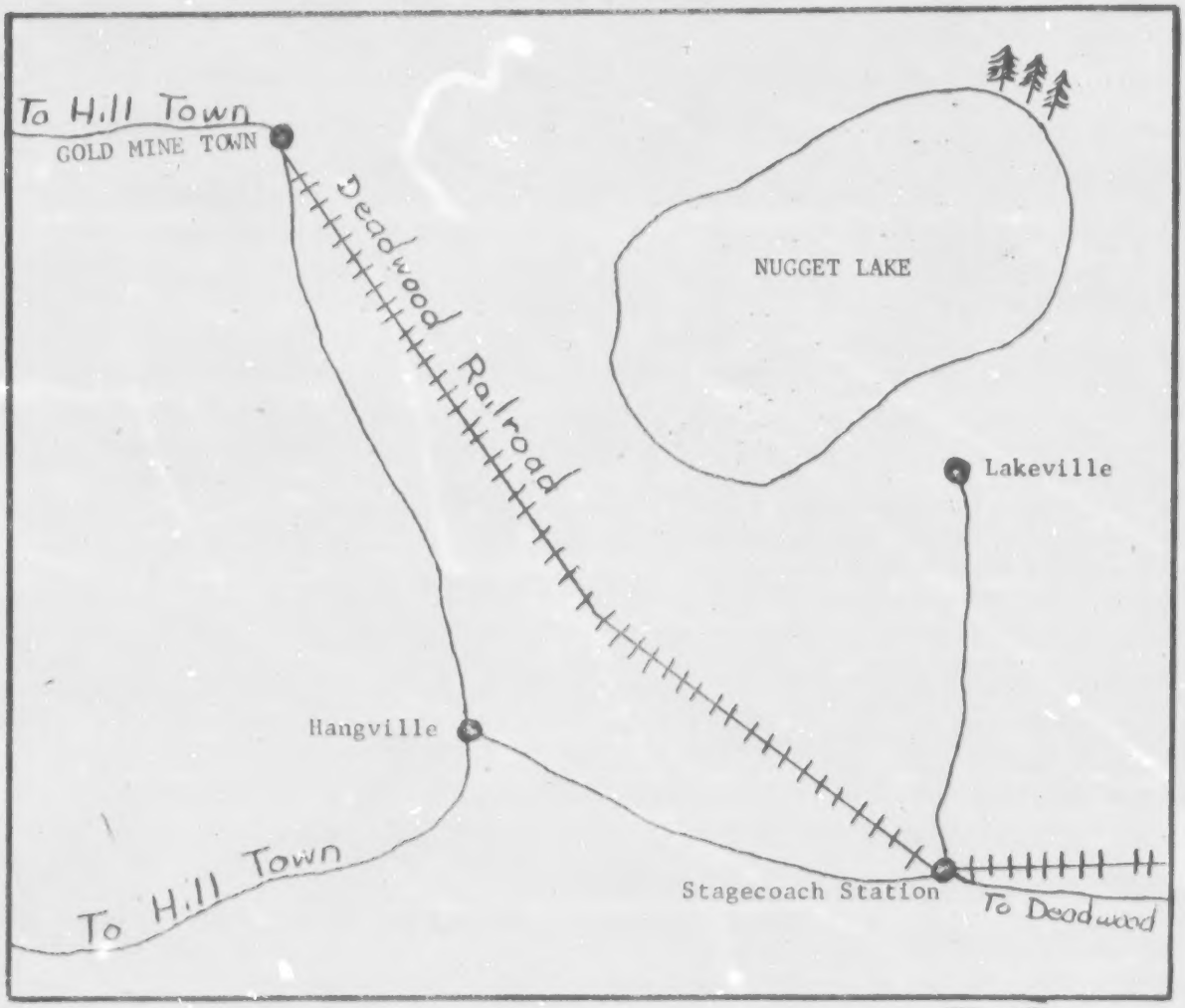
11. What can a site tell you about people?
   1) How they may earn their living
   2) Where they may travel
   3) Who they may visit as friends
   4) How large a family is

12. Which site is used much like a police station is used?
   1) Gas station
   2) Fire station
   3) Bus station
   4) Railroad station

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

WE HAVE READ ABOUT SITES, AND MORE SITES, AND MORE SITES. HOW DO WE GET TO SOME OF THOSE SITES?
TURN THE PAGE AND YOU'LL FIND OUT. NEXT WE ARE GOING TO READ ABOUT ROUTES.

LEARNING ABOUT ROUTES



My feet are tired! Can't we get to Nugget Lake some other way?
We can go on the train !!!!
Whoever heard of going fishing on the train?

Passage 1160

The two cars hit. Bang!

"Two times this week," said Bill. "The city must do something." Bill sent a letter to the police. The next day was Monday. Bill went to work. He drove home after work. A new stop sign was beside the street. His letter had helped.

1. How many cars were there?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

2. What did the cars do?
   1) Parked
   2) Rolled
   3) Crashed
   4) Backed

3. What sound did Bill hear?
   1) Bang!
   2) Blast!
   3) Boom!
   4) Bump!

4. How many times during that week had Bill heard the sound?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

5. What day did Bill see the cars hit.
   1) Monday
   2) Sunday
   3) Wednesday
   4) Saturday

6. Who did Bill tell about the street?
   1) The newspaper
   2) The neighbors
   3) The police
   4) The radio

7. What did Bill do?
   1) Made a sign
   2) Wrote a letter
   3) Talked to his neighbor
   4) Called the police

8. What did Bill do on Monday?
   1) Wrote a letter
   2) Went to work
   3) Stayed home
   4) Made a sign

9. How did Bill get home on Monday?
   1) Drove his car
   2) Rode the bus
   3) Walked
   4) Rode the train

10. What did Bill see on the street?
   1) A car
   2) A stop sign
   3) A crosswalk
   4) A man

11. How did Bill feel when he got home?
   1) Tired
   2) Sad
   3) Happy
   4) Excited

12. Who did Bill think should do something?
   1) The police
   2) The drivers
   3) The city
   4) The cars

13. Which is the best name for this story?
   1) "The Car Crash"
   2) "Help from the Police"
   3) "A Job for the City"
   4) "Home from Work"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1161

"Dust, Dust," said mother. "It is so dry. Cars going down the road blow dust." Mother sat and looked. She had an idea. She got some paint. She got two big boards. She painted DUSTY CROSS ROAD - SLOW TO 10 MPH. She put the signs beside the road. The cars slowed down. There was less dust. The signs helped. Rain would help more.

1. Why was mother unhappy?
   1) It was raining
   2) It was dry
   3) It was dusty
   4) It was windy

2. What was blowing the dust?
   1) Road
   2) Cars
   3) Train
   4) Wind

3. What did mother want to do?
   1) Find a way to stop the wind.
   2) Find a way to stop the cars.
   3) Find a way to make it rain.
   4) Find a way to stop the dust.

4. What was she doing at the beginning of the story?
   1) Walking
   2) Rocking
   3) Sitting
   4) Standing

5. What came into other's head?
   1) A pain
   2) An idea
   3) A sound
   4) A voice

6. What did she get first?
   1) Board
   2) Brush
   3) Can
   4) Paint

7. How many boards did she get?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

8. How large were the boards?
   1) Long
   2) Thin
   3) Small
   4) Big

9. How fast did she want the cars to go?
   1) 5 MPH
   2) 10 MPH
   3) 15 MPH
   4) 20 MPH

10. What does MPH mean?
   1) Mean per house
   2) Minutes per hour
   3) Many police here
   4) Miles per hour

11. Where did she put the sign?
   1) In the road
   2) In front of her house
   3) Next to the road
   4) Over the road

12. Why did the cars slow down?
   1) The cars made less dust.
   2) It was raining very hard.
   3) The drivers read the signs.
   4) The police stopped cars.

13. Why would rain help?
   1) Cars would go slower
   2) Dust would not blow
   3) Few cars would be on the road
   4) People would stay home

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET, ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1162

It was dark. Jim had to walk home. Playing was so much fun. He had played at Sam's too long. Jim's home was six blocks from Sam's. He could take a short cut. But he was afraid of an old house along the way.

Jim went down the path. He would run past the house. It was in front of him.

Jim heard a funny sound. Something was going to get him. He ran faster. The sound was louder. Jim ran toward his house. In the front door he flew. Jim looked out the window. Nothing was there.

He took off his coat. There was the funny sound. In his pocket was a small can of rocks. Sam had given them to him.

1. What time of day was it?
   1) Midnight
   2) Morning
   3) Noon
   4) Evening

2. How was Jim going to get home?
   1) Bicycle
   2) Car
   3) Walk
   4) Bus

3. What had Jim been doing at Sam's?
   1) Studying
   2) Playing
   3) Watching TV
   4) Eating dinner

4. How far away was Jim's house from Sam's?
   1) Two blocks
   2) Four blocks
   3) Six blocks
   4) Eight blocks

5. Why was Jim afraid to take the short cut home?
   1) A mean dog
   2) A loud noise
   3) No lights
   4) An old house

6. What happened when he was on his way home?
   1) He saw a dog.
   2) He saw a man.
   3) He heard a funny sound.
   4) He heard a loud bang.

7. What happened as Jim ran faster?
   1) The dog barked
   2) He fell down
   3) The man got closer
   4) The sound got louder

8. Why did Jim want to take the short cut home?
   1) He wanted to save time
   2) He wanted to be brave
   3) He wanted to see the dog
   4) He wanted to run

9. What did he see out of the window?
   1) A house
   2) Nothing
   3) A dog
   4) A man

10. What was Jim wearing?
    1) A jacket
    2) A hat
    3) A coat
    4) A sweater

11. What had made the funny sound?
    1) A can of rocks
    2) A can
    3) The wind
    4) Rocks

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD

Passage 1163

Bill and Jim were reading sports stories. They heard their mother downstairs. "Time for bed, boys," she called to them. "Turn your lights out." It was very dark.

"Right on time," said Jim.

"Here he comes," answered Bill. "Get ready with the light." The sound got closer and closer. When it was very near Jim turned on the light. He left it on until he counted five. Off it went. Then he turned it on and counted two. Off it went. The boys listened. They heard a long toot of the train. Then there was a short toot.

Father was watching.

1. What were the boys doing in their room?
   1) Watching TV
   2) Playing
   3) Sleeping
   4) Reading

2. Where was their mother?
   1) Outside
   2) In the kitchen
   3) Upstairs
   4) Downstairs

3. What did she want the boys to do?
   1) Turn off the lights
   2) Stop playing
   3) Turn off the TV
   4) Get ready for bed

4. What sound did they hear?
   1) A train
   2) An airplane
   3) A car horn
   4) A truck

5. What did Jim say about the sound?
   1) It was a little early
   2) It was right on time
   3) It was very late
   4) It was late

6. What did Jim do when the sound was very near?
   1) Turned on the light
   2) Turned off the light
   3) Left the light on
   4) Turned the light on and off

7. How long was the light on the first time?
   1) Five seconds
   2) Ten seconds
   3) Four seconds
   4) Five minutes

8. When did they hear the toot?
   1) After the second light
   2) After the first light
   3) Between the lights
   4) When the light was on

9. What were the train toots like?
   1) Short-short
   2) Short-long
   3) Long-short
   4) Long-long

10. Who was driving the train?
    1) Uncle Bill
    2) A man
    3) A friend
    4) Father

11. When does father work at his job?
    1) The morning
    2) All day
    3) The evening
    4) Story doesn't say.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1164

The boys put the last board on the fort. "We need another path," said Bill. "We need one so we can get out."

"That's right," said Joe. "The Rams could trap us in the clubhouse."

There were thick bushes behind the fort. The boys cut a path. They could move single file along it.

They went back into the fort. Just then a water balloon came crashing down. SPLASH. The Rams were there. Water balloons were new. The boys ran to the path. Away they went. They would be ready next time.

1. What were the boys using to build the clubhouse?
   1) Sticks
   2) Blankets
   3) Trees
   4) Boards

2. What were the boys using as their clubhouse?
   1) A tent
   2) A house
   3) A fort
   4) A box

3. What was behind the fort?
   1) Boards
   2) Wall
   3) Stream
   4) Bushes

4. What was the other team called?
   1) Birds
   2) Bears
   3) Rams
   4) Fish

5. Why were the boys trapped?
   1) They had no way out.
   2) The door was closed.
   3) They were alone.
   4) The path was narrow.

6. Why did the boys cut a path?
   1) To get out
   2) To have more room
   3) To let the Rams in
   4) To get in

7. How wide was the path?
   1) Very narrow in places
   2) Very wide in places
   3) Wide enough for one person
   4) Wide enough for two boys

8. Where did the boy go when they had the path made?
   1) To the Rams fort
   2) To the front path
   3) Home
   4) Back in the fort

9. What crashed into the clubhouse?
   1) Some eggs
   2) A balloon filled with water
   3) The rams
   4) A bag filled with water

10. What was being used for the first time?
   1) Clubhouses
   2) Water balloons
   3) Forts
   4) Games

11. What did Joe and Bill do when the Rams got there?
   1) Hid in the clubhouse
   2) Asked them into the fort
   3) Threw water balloons
   4) Ran away

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD

Passage 1165

The children wanted to go to the zoo. Father wanted to go. Mother had to work. They sat at the table. "Let's plan our trip," said Father. "We will go on a bus. One stops at the corner."

"That bus goes to the city," said Mary. "The zoo is the other way."

"We will call the bus company," said Father. "They will tell us which bus to take." Father talked to the bus company. He hung up.

"We take a bus from our stop," he said. "We get a new bus at Wells Street. It will take us to the zoo. The trip will take an hour. Let's get on our way."

1. Where did the children want to go?
   1) To the bus station
   2) To school
   3) To the zoo
   4) To the store

2. Where was everyone sitting?
   1) In the living room
   2) In the front seat
   3) In the bus
   4) At the table

3. Why wasn't mother going?
   1) She had to work.
   2) She was going shopping
   3) She didn't like the zoo
   4) She was sick

4. How was everyone going to the zoo?
   1) By train
   2) Walking
   3) By bus
   4) By car

5. Where was the bus stop?
   1) In the middle of the street.
   2) On the corner
   3) Near the house
   4) Across the street

6. How did they know the bus near their house was the wrong bus?
   1) Mary told them.
   2) Mother told them.
   3) Father told them.
   4) Jim told them.

7. Who did father ask about the bus trip?
   1) A bus driver
   2) The bus company
   3) A policeman
   4) Mother

8. How many buses would they take to get to the zoo?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Many

9. How long will it take to get to the zoo?
   1) One hour
   2) Two hours
   3) Five hours
   4) Ten minutes

10. Which street is near the zoo?
    1) First Street
    2) Hill Street
    3) Wells Street
    4) Watts Street

11. Which is the best name for this story?
    1) "Animals at the Zoo"
    2) "Father and Children"
    3) "Zoo Day"
    4) "A Trip to the Zoo"

STOP. CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1166

"Did you see one last night?" asked Bill.

"No, not last night," said Joe. "I have not seen any deer for a long time. Not for more than a week."

"I hope we see one this time," said Bill. The boys sat by the log. The sun was going down. A fish jumped for a fly. Then he saw one. It walked very slowly. Its head was held high. Its ears stood up. "Don't move, Bill," said Joe.

It stopped and stood very still. Then one more step. It took a long drink. Bill hit at a fly with his hand. The deer jumped and ran along the path. Only its white tail could be seen as it ran into the woods.

1. How long has Joe been watching?
   1) One month
   2) One day
   3) Two weeks
   4) One week

2. What time of day is it?
   1) Afternoon
   2) Evening
   3) Noon
   4) Morning

3. What were the boys sitting on?
   1) Grass
   2) Rocks
   3) A log
   4) The ground

4. What was in front of the boys?
   1) A lake
   2) A log
   3) A tree
   4) A rock

5. Where was the sun?
   1) High above their heads
   2) Setting
   3) Behind a cloud
   4) It was dark

6. Why did the fish jump?
   1) It was scared
   2) It was wild
   3) It was hungry
   4) It was having fun

7. How did the deer move at first?
   1) Jumped
   2) Ran
   3) Very slowly
   4) Hopped

8. How did the deer hold its head?
   1) Under a tree
   2) High
   3) Low
   4) To the side

9. Which boy had seen a deer in the last 10 days?
   1) Neither one
   2) Joe and Bill
   3) Bill
   4) Joe

10. Why was the deer there?
    1) To eat
    2) To look at the boys
    3) To drink
    4) To be seen

11. Why did the deer jump?
    1) It saw the fly move
    2) It saw Joe move
    3) It saw the log move
    4) It saw Bill move

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1167

Mr. Jones was going to his farm. Three cows were in the back of his truck.

" I will go by way of town," he said. "I have to stop by the store." Mr. Jones parked the truck on the street. He went into the store. The cows walked around in the truck. They did not like all the cars and people.

One cow bumped the back door. It opened. Out they jumped. Down the street they ran.

It was very funny. People ran from the cows. The cows ran from the people.

Mr. Jones came out of the store. He saw his cows running down the street. He jumped in the cab of his truck. "I must hurry and get a horse," he said.

1. Where was Mr. Jones going?
   1) To his house
   2) To his brother's farm
   3) To his job
   4) To his farm

2. What was Mr. Jones driving?
   1) A wagon
   2) A car
   3) A pick-up
   4) A truck

3. How many cows were with Mr. Jones?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

4. Why was Mr. Jones going through town?
   1) To visit his brother
   2) To buy some food
   3) To stop at a store
   4) To sell the cows

5. Why did the cows walk in the trucks?
   1) They wanted to get out
   2) They did not like the noise
   3) They were tired
   4) They were hungry

6. What moved when a cow hit it?
   1) The truck
   2) The door
   3) The truck window
   4) The side of the truck

7. What did the cows do?
   1) Stayed in the truck
   2) Ran around the truck
   3) Ran down the street
   4) Ran into the store

8. What were the cows afraid of?
   1) People
   2) Trucks
   3) Cars
   4) Trains

9. What did Mr. Jones do when he saw the cows?
   1) Got on his horse
   2) Ran after them
   3) Got in his truck
   4) Got in a taxicab

10. What did Mr. Jones need to help him with the cows?
    1) A dog
    2) A tame cow
    3) A horse
    4) Another cowboy

11. Which is the best name for this story?
    1) "A Trip to Town"
    2) "Runaway Cows"
    3) "The Town"
    4) "Cows and Horses"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1168

School was out. The two boys ran to their bikes. It would be a good race. The path was long. It was up and down.

Pete and Jim rode to the park. They started the race. Down the path they went. Pete was ahead of Jim. The wind [illegible] his ears. Jim was trying hard to catch him.

Soon the bike path was very soft. It had rained the day before. The path did not dry under the trees. Soon Pete began to slow down. Soon Jim began to slow down. Soon they both stopped.

"I can't go on," said Pete. "I am too tired."

"So am I," said Jim. "We are a long way from home."

"We will have to push our bikes home," said Pete. "Rain makes the bike path too soft."

1. Which is the best name for this story?
   1) "Bike Trail"
   2) "Two Boys on a Bike"
   3) "A Bike Race"
   4) "Too much Rain"

2. How did the boys get to school?
   1) Bikes
   2) Car
   3) Bus
   4) Walking

3. What were the boys going to do?
   1) Play in the park
   2) Sell their bikes
   3) Have a race
   4) Go home

4. When did this story happen?
   1) Morning
   2) Night
   3) Afternoon
   4) Evening

5. What was the bike path like?
   1) Up and down
   2) Long
   3) Long and up and down
   4) Up

6. Why was the bike path soft?
   1) It was sand
   2) It was wet
   3) It was dirt
   4) It was rocks

7. How do you know that Pete was going very fast?
   1) He was out of wind.
   2) The tires splashed mud.
   3) The wind was in his ears.
   4) He was ahead of Jim.

8. What happened to the boys?
   1) They rode slowly
   2) They stopped the race
   3) They were tired
   4) They rode faster

9. How far were the boys from home?
   1) A long way
   2) They were home
   3) A short way
   4) Too far to walk

10. What did the boys have to do with their bikes?
    1) Leave them
    2) Carry them
    3) Ride them
    4) Walk beside them

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

97

Passage 1169

The girls were very happy. They were going to visit the park. It would be fun to play on the grass.

They ran though the gate. A large sign was in front of them.

CITY PARK--OBEY ALL SIGNS

The girls ran on the green grass. Soon a policeman walked over to them.

"You are not to be on the grass," said the policeman.

"But we came to play on the grass," said the girls.

"See the gate to the park," said the policeman. "Many people walk through that gate. They do not stay on the sidewalk. The grass has been worn away. The signs say KEEP OFF THE GRASS. You must go away from the gate to find grass to play on. You can play on the grass by the picnic grounds."

1. Why were the girls happy?
   1) They were out of school.
   2) They were eating.
   3) They were playing.
   4) They were visiting the park.

2. What did the girls want to do?
   1) Buy candy
   2) Play on the grass
   3) Talk to a policeman
   4) Visit the zoo

3. Who did the girls talk to at the park?
   1) A gate man
   2) A policeman
   3) A man
   4) A lady

4. Why was there no grass by the gate?
   1) People had walked on it.
   2) It was too rocky
   3) No one planted any
   4) The ground was dry

5. When will the grass at the gate grow again?
   1) When it rains
   2) When it is cut
   3) When people walk on the sidewalk
   4) When rocks are taken away.

6. What did the first sign inside the park say?
   1) Obey all Signs
   2) Keep off the Grass
   3) Walk on the Grass
   4) Walk on the sidewalk

7. Where in the park could the girls play on grass?
   1) Near the gate
   2) Near the bears
   3) Near the picnic area
   4) Near the pool

8. Where do all the people in the park walk?
   1) By the bears.
   2) In the picnic grounds
   3) By the pool
   4) In the gate

9. What is the policeman's job?
   1) Walking on the grass.
   2) Talking to the young girls
   3) Not letting children play
   4) Seeing that people obey signs

10. Which is the best name for this story?
    1) "Playing in the Park"
    2) "Sings in the Park"
    3) "A Policeman's Job"
    4) "Grass and Sidewalks"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1170

"Saturday morning," said Mary. "Today we go to the circus." Mary lived on the west side of the city. The circus was on the east side. It would be slow getting there. Many cars were in the city on Saturday.

"This year we will go a new way," said Father. "It will be longer but it will be faster." They drove away from their house. Soon Mary saw two signs.

CITY CENTER--RIGHT

OTHER TRAFFIC--LEFT

Father turned to the left. They drove to a new highway. It took them around the city. They missed all the cars. They drove very fast. Soon Mary saw another sign.

RED FOX PARK

An arrow pointed to a road leaving the new highway. The circus was in Red Fox Park. They were there. The new highway had saved time.

1. What does Mary get to do today?
   1) Go to the city
   2) Go to the circus
   3) Go shopping
   4) Go to camp

2. What side of the city does Mary live on?
   1) East
   2) South
   3) West
   4) North

3. What was on the east side of town?
   1) The circus
   2) The farm
   3) The city hall
   4) The river

4. What is true about the city on Saturday?
   1) It is easy to drive there.
   2) Few people are there.
   3) Many people are there.
   4) Cars are not taken there.

5. Why did father want to go a new way?
   1) It was faster.
   2) It was shorter.
   3) It was slower.
   4) It was longer.

6. Which way should Mary's father turn to go to the city center?
   1) Left
   2) North
   3) South
   4) Right

7. What took the family around the city?
   1) A bridge
   2) A new highway
   3) A street
   4) A train

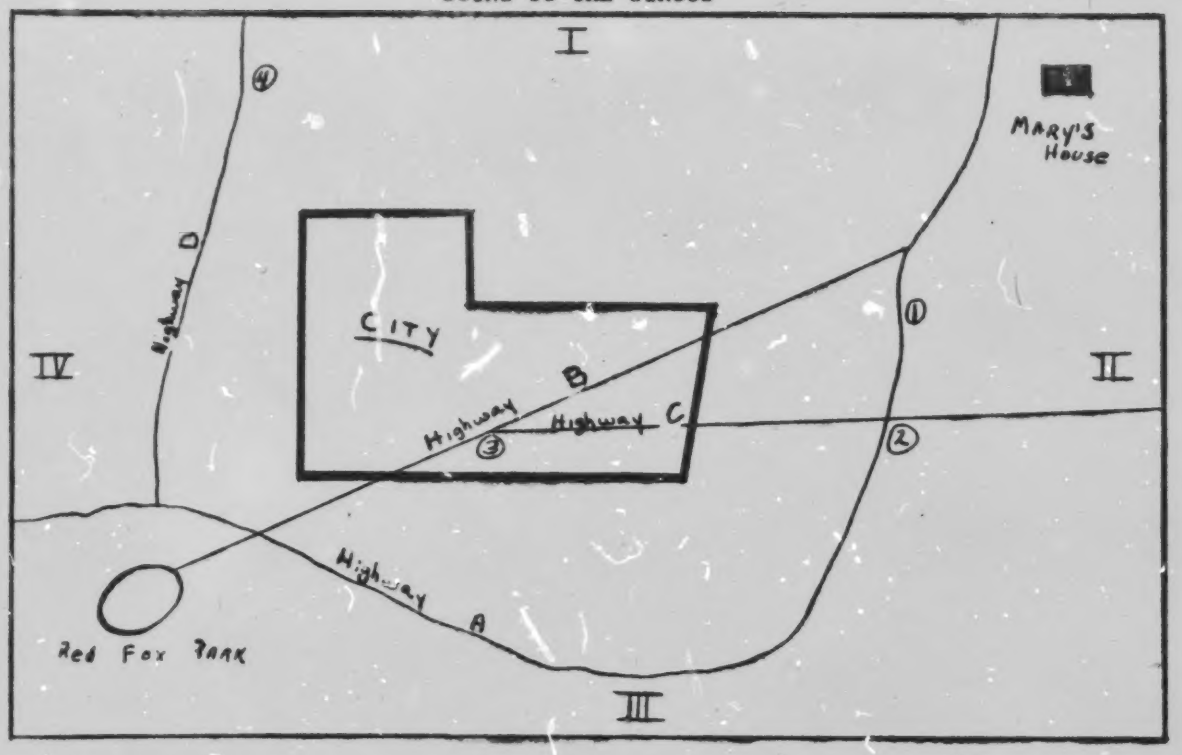
8. Where was Mary going?
   1) The farm
   2) Red Fox Park
   3) Camp
   4) Circus Park

9. Which is the best name for this story
   1) "Trip to The Circus"
   2) "The Way to The City"
   3) "A Faster Way to Go"
   4) "Red Fox Park"

STOP. CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1171

GOING TO THE CIRCUS



1. Which side of the city is west?
   1) I
   2) II
   3) III
   4) IV

2. Which highway did they take to the circus?
   1) A
   2) B
   3) C
   4) D

3. Where will the most cars be?
   1) 1
   2) 2
   3) 3
   4) 4

4. How many highways go into the city?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

5. How should they go back home?
   1) Highway A
   2) Highway B
   3) Highway C
   4) Highway D

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1172

The people who moved to the New World had a hard time getting from one place to another. There were only two ways to get from one place to another. One way was to use boats on the rivers. The other way was to walk. People followed paths where other things and people had walked.

Animals, like deer and bear, often walk the same way day after day. Many animals walking will wear a path on the ground. Men sometimes followed animal paths. It was easier than making another path.

The Indians followed paths too. Sometimes they used animal paths. Other times they made their own paths. New people who moved to a place often used the paths made by the Indians.

1. Why did the people who moved to the New World have a hard time?
   1) The Indians were mad at them.
   2) They couldn't move from one place to another easily.
   3) There were too many of them.
   4) They couldn't find log-houses.

2. What was the easiest way to get from one place to another?
   1) To ride a horse
   2) To walk
   3) To go by boat
   4) Story does not tell

3. What did some people use to go from place to place?
   1) Wagon
   2) Train
   3) Boat
   4) Car

4. Why did people follow the way of other people or animals?
   1) The way was well worn.
   2) The way was up and down.
   3) The way was safe.
   4) The way was hard.

5. How many kinds of paths were there in the New World?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

6. How can someone tell where there is an animal path?
   1) There are animals on it.
   2) It is narrow and crooked.
   3) It goes to the best hunting.
   4) It is worn by many feet.

7. Who were the first men to follow animal paths?
   1) French
   2) Indians
   3) Spanish
   4) English

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1173

Big Foot was picking up sticks. He was under a tree. The path was close by. He did not see the bear. His dog barked. The bear ran at Big Foot and Big Foot ran to the tree. He climbed up the tree.

The bear looked at him. Big Foot looked back. He was very afraid. The bear hit the tree. Big Foot almost fell out. Big Foot looked for his dog, but it was gone. The dog was afraid, too. Big Foot heard a man on the path. "Help!" called Big Foot.

The man ran to the tree. It was Big Foot's father. The bear ran into the woods. "Your mother wants fire-wood," said his father.

Big Foot ran and picked up the sticks. His father's tent was at the end of the path. He would not pick up sticks in this place again.

1. What was Big Foot doing?
   1) Climbing trees
   2) Throwing sticks
   3) Playing with his dog
   4) Picking up wood

2. Where was Big Foot?
   1) By a lake
   2) On the path
   3) Under a tree
   4) Near his father's tent

3. Who saw the bear first?
   1) Big Foot's father
   2) Big Foot's dog
   3) Big Foot
   4) Big Foot's mother

4. What did the bear do?
   1) Ran after Big Foot.
   2) Ran from Big Foot.
   3) Ran after the dog.
   4) Jumped at Big Foot.

5. Who in the story was hungry?
   1) The bear
   2) The dog
   3) Father
   4) Big Foot

6. Why did Big Foot climb the tree?
   1) He wanted more sticks.
   2) He liked climbing trees.
   3) Bears can't climb trees.
   4) His dog was in the tree.

7. How did the bear try to get Big Foot out of the tree?
   1) By hitting the tree
   2) Climbing the tree
   3) By running around the tree
   4) By pushing the tree.

8. Who did Big Foot hear on the path?
   1) Father
   2) Another bear
   3) The dog
   4) Mother

9. Where did the bear go?
   1) Into the lake
   2) Into the woods
   3) Down the path
   4) Up the tree

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1174

Mr. Smith looked out his store window. The cars were backed up along the street. Some drivers were trying to park. Others were blowing car horns. Some drivers were getting cross. A policeman was very busy trying to help. Something had to be done.

The city board met that evening. Mr. Smith went to the meeting and told about the street. Many people no longer came to his store because of the crowded street.

The city board listened to Mr. Smith. They asked the chief of police about the street. They asked the fire chief about the street. Mr. Smith, the chief of police, and the fire chief all agreed that something had to be done.

The city board made the street one way. Second street would also have to be one way. People would drive east on First street and west on Second Street. Now the city had one way streets. Would they help Mr. Smith's problem?

1. Who is Mr. Smith?
   1) A fire chief
   2) A store owner
   3) A driver
   4) A shopper

2. What was crowding the streets?
   1) Policemen
   2) Horns
   3) People
   4) Cars

3. What were "cross" drivers doing?
   1) Parking cars
   2) Hitting the car in front
   3) Blowing car horns
   4) Crossing the street

4. When did the city board meet?
   1) Morning
   2) Afternoon
   3) Evening
   4) Night

5. What is the city board?
   1) A building
   2) Some men
   3) Some painted boards
   4) A wooden board

6. Why did Mr. Smith go to the meeting?
   1) To tell about the street
   2) To sell his store
   3) To see the police
   4) To talk to the Fire Chief

7. How busy was Mr. Smith's store?
   1) The same as always
   2) Very busy
   3) Not very busy
   4) Closed for good

8. Who <u>didn't</u> the city board hear at their meeting?
   1) Mr. Smith
   2) Fire chief
   3) Police chief
   4) Dr. Jones

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

9. How often is the street crowded:
   1) Not very often
   2) Every day
   3) Never
   4) Always

10. Why did the fire chief say something had to be done?
   1) Fire trucks must move on the street.
   2) He wanted to help the police.
   3) He wanted to shop in the store.
   4) He liked Mr. Smith

11. Where was Mr. Smith's store?
   1) Second Street
   2) First Street
   3) Third Street
   4) Can't tell from story.

12. What did the city board do?
   1) Made Second Street one-way
   2) Made both streets one-way
   3) Made First Street one-way
   4) Left the streets as they were

13. Which way can people drive on First Street?
   1) North
   2) South
   3) East
   4) West

14. Which way can people drive on Second Street?
   1) North
   2) South
   3) East
   4) West

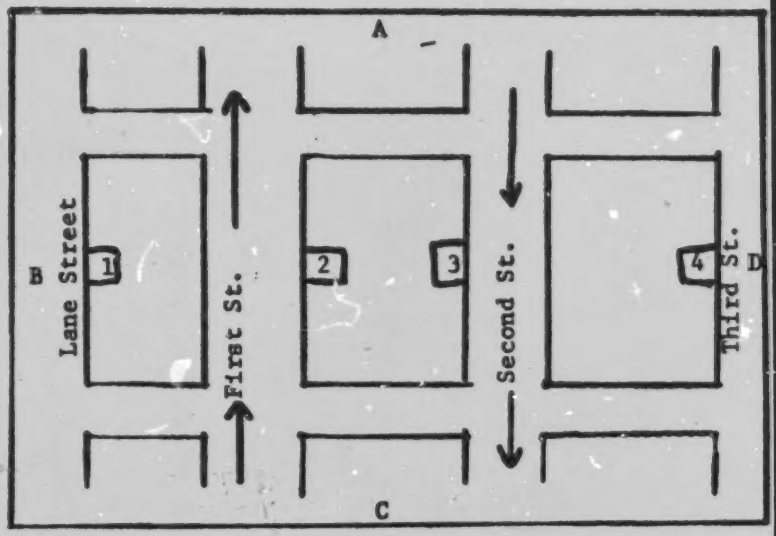
15. How many one-way streets does the city have?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

16. Which is the best name for this story?
   1) Mr. Smith
   2) East-West
   3) One Way
   4) City Board

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1175

MR. SMITH'S STORE



1. Which way is east?
   1) Towards the right of the map
   2) Towards the left of the map
   3) Towards the top of the map
   4) Towards the bottom of the map

2. Which is Mr. Smith's store?
   1) 1
   2) 2
   3) 3
   4) 4

3. Which way will cars go if Third Street is one-way?
   1) North
   2) South
   3) East
   4) West

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOU SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1176

"Hey, John," said Bill. "Look at the big truck parked across the street. I wonder what they are going to do. I hope they don't build something on that open field."

"Let's go ask," answered John. "The truck driver is standing beside his truck."

The two boys walked across the street. "Hello, boys," said the truck driver.

"Hello," answered the boys. "What is going to happen over here?"

"I'll show you," answered the driver. He reached into his truck and took out a long roll of paper. He laid it on the ground. "See these lines," he said, as he pointed at the paper. "These are going to be new streets. People will build houses here after the streets are ready."

"The streets are not very straight," said Bill. "They are very straight where we live."

"Your streets were built a long time ago," said the driver. "Nowadays the streets near family houses have many curves. Cars have to go slowly through the curves. Children are not hit so often by slow moving cars. When we build new streets we have to think about children."

1. What did the boys see across the street?
   1) A policeman
   2) Truck
   3) House
   4) Car

2. Why did the boys think that something was going to happen?
   1) A field was being plowed.
   2) A truck was always there.
   3) A truck was parked there.
   4) There were men across the street

3. What did the boys think might happen to the open field?
   1) The field would stay the same
   2) Something would be built there
   3) Trucks would be parked there
   4) The driver was selling the field

4. Where was the truck driver?
   1) Next to the truck
   2) Under the truck
   3) In the truck
   4) On the truck

5. How far away was the truck?
   1) One block away
   2) At the end of the street
   3) Across the street
   4) Two blocks away

6. What did the driver first say to the boys?
   1) "Hello"
   2) "Hi"
   3) "Go back"
   4) "Hello, boys"

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE:

7. What did the boys ask the driver?
   1) What was on the truck
   2) What was going to happen
   3) About his shoes
   4) About the truck tires

8. Where did the driver keep the long roll of paper?
   1) In his truck
   2) On the ground
   3) In his car
   4) In his hand

9. What was on the paper?
   1) Lines
   2) Dots
   3) Letters
   4) Pictures

10. What is another name for the long roll of paper?
    1) Book
    2) Map
    3) Page
    4) Drawing

11. Why weren't the streets where the boys lived like the streets on the paper?
    1) The boys lived on new streets
    2) The boys lived on old streets
    3) It is hard to build straight streets
    4) New streets are always straight

12. How did the streets look on the paper?
    1) Blocks
    2) Lines
    3) Letters
    4) Circles

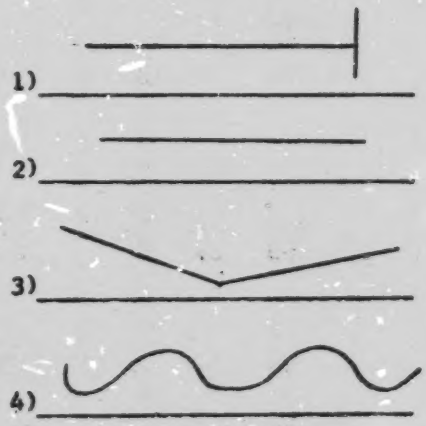
13. What would be along the new streets?
    1) Trees
    2) Houses
    3) People
    4) Cars

14. How do cars go on straight streets?
    1) Fast
    2) Carefully
    3) Slow
    4) Stop and go

15. What do curves do?
    1) Make cars go slower
    2) Let cars go faster
    3) Slow children
    4) Make it hard to walk

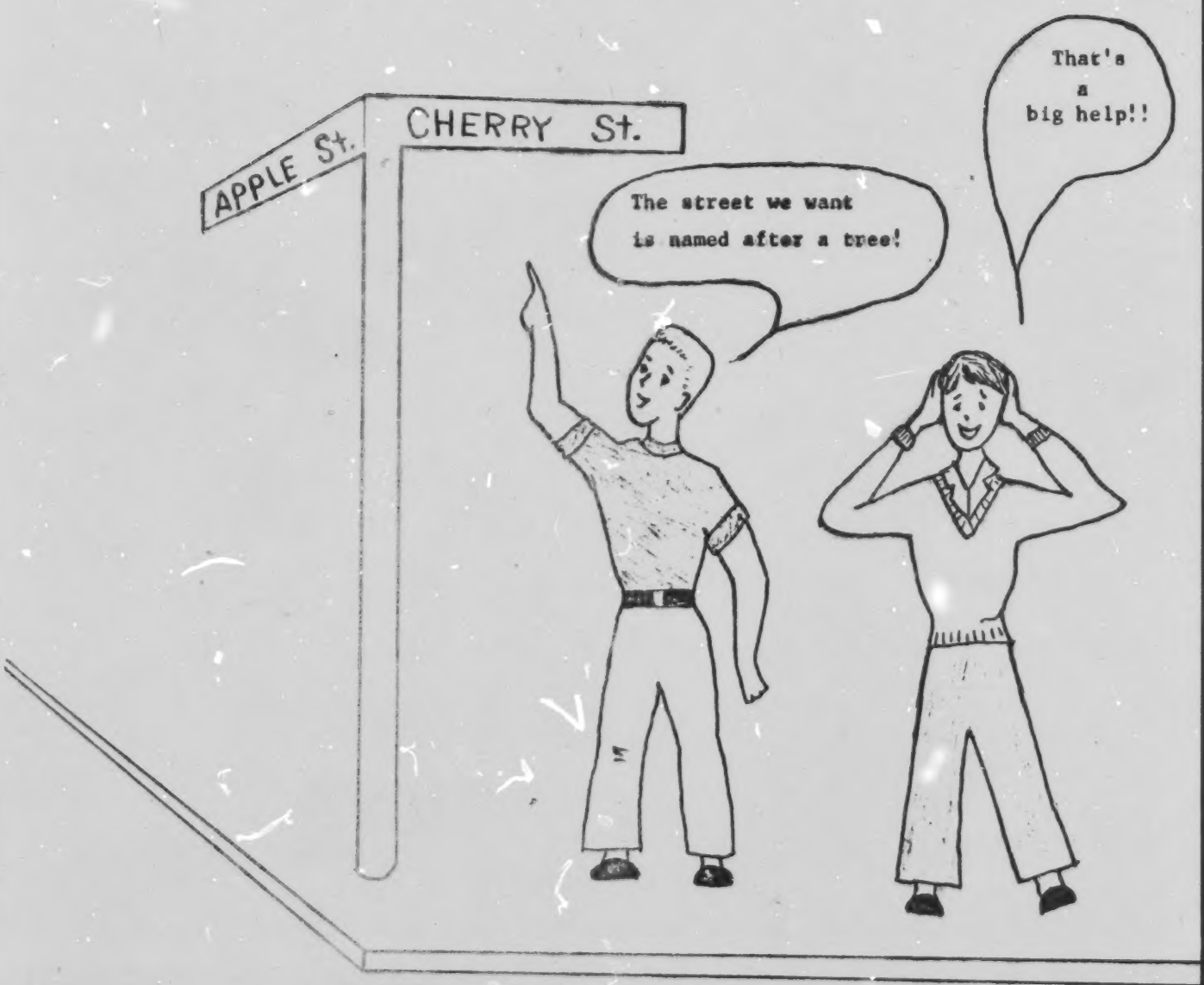
16. Which is the best name for this story?
    1) "A Big Truck"
    2) "Streets and Safety"
    3) "New Streets"
    4) "Paper and Lines"

17. Which street is best where there are children?



STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

LEARNING ABOUT STREETS



Passage 1177

Are you ready to learn about streets?

1. Who must see that streets are safe to drive on?
   1) New drivers
   2) Fast drivers
   3) All drivers
   4) Good drivers

2. What makes it hard to drive?
   1) Too many cross streets
   2) Very many cars
   3) Too many stop signs
   4) Very much dust

3. Why did people use paths?
   1) They were the only way
   2) They were next to important streets
   3) They were wide enough for wagons
   4) They were the best way between places

4. Which can follow only one route?
   1) Truck
   2) Airplane
   3) Car
   4) Train

5. Why should every place have routes to get in and out?
   1) It is hard to get out of a place
   2) One route may become blocked
   3) It is easy to have "in" and "out" routes
   4) More people can get in

6. Which will tell a person how to go places in a city?
   1) The grocery store
   2) The post office
   3) The water company
   4) The bus company

7. What routes do wild animals use?
   1) Highways
   2) Streets
   3) Paths
   4) Roads

8. How are cows often moved from place to place?
   1) By herding
   2) By truck
   3) By walking
   4) By horse

9. What brings about changes in the way some routes are used?
   1) The weather
   2) The day of the week
   3) The kind of car
   4) The people who use them

10. What tells people about routes?
   1) Radio
   2) Newspaper
   3) T. V.
   4) Signs

11. What did people first use as routes?
   1) Wagon roads
   2) Old roads
   3) Animal paths
   4) Streets

12. Why did Big Foot meet the bear?
   1) He was near the bear's cave
   2) He was on the bear's path
   3) He was throwing sticks at the bear.
   4) His dog chased after the bear

13. What happens when there are too many cars for a street?
   1) Cars hit each other
   2) Drivers get mad
   3) A traffic jam
   4) Store owners sell more goods

14. What makes street safe for children?
   1) Many cars
   2) Many trucks
   3) Many curves
   4) Very straight streets

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1:78

Have you ever wondered how streets are given their names? Many streets are named after things which are very familiar. Maple Street, Cherry Street and Poplar Street are named after trees in the community. Other streets have more difficult names. Applebaum Lane, for example, was the trail Mr. Applebaum's cows walked down every morning and afternoon.

Other names tell you something of the history of the community. Cherokee Drive may mean that American Indians once lived in the area. It may also mean that someone just liked the name Cherokee. Other streets are named after famous people, like George Washington, the first president of the United States.

MAKE NO MARKS IN THIS BOOKLET

1. Which of these streets was named after a tree?
   1) Treat Street
   2) Cherry Street
   3) Berry Street
   4) South Street

2. What is the title of this story?
   1) "Street Names"
   2) "New Streets"
   3) "Streets and People"
   4) "Funny Names"

3. Which was once a cow trail?
   1) Apple Drive
   2) Maple Street
   3) Applebaum
   4) Poplar Street

4. How often are dairy cows taken to the milk barn?
   1) Once a day
   2) Twice a day
   3) Three times a day
   4) They stay at the barn

5. Who was Mr. Applebaum?
   1) A doctor
   2) A store owner
   3) A carpenter
   4) A farmer

6. What can tell you the history of a community?
   1) Indians
   2) Stores
   3) Street names
   4) Farms

7. What are Cherokees?
   1) American streets
   2) American trees
   3) American Indians
   4) American cars

8. Who was George Washington?
   1) The man who named the streets
   2) The first president of the United States
   3) An important man in the community
   4) A famous man

9. What may the street name, Cherokee, mean?
   1) Cherokees are people in the community
   2) Cherokees were once found in the community
   3) Cherokee is always a street name
   4) Cherokee is a name liked by all people

10. What is Rose Drive named after?
    1) A famous man
    2) A flower
    3) A famous woman
    4) A tree

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD

Passage 1179

Jerry and Mr. Smith were sitting in City Park. The valley and river were in front of them. Across the valley they saw some heavy trucks. They were moving slowly on the highway. The highway was steep and had many curves. It led from the valley bottom to the ridge top.

"That hill over there is known as Stagecoach Hill," said Mr. Smith. "A long time ago the stagecoach trail between our town and Highland followed that part of the hill. Extra horses were needed to make the pull when the stagecoach was going up the steep hill.

When coming down the driver went very slowly so that there wouldn't be a runaway. Horses are no longer used. The trucks have replaced the stagecoaches. But the name of the hill has remained the same. Everyone still calls it Stagecoach Hill."

1. What is the best title for this paragraph?
   1) "In Old Days"
   2) "In the Park"
   3) "The Valley"
   4) "Stagecoach Hill"

2. What did Jerry and Mr. Smith <u>not</u> see across the valley?
   1) A stagecoach
   2) A highway
   3) A hill
   4) A ridge top

3. What was between Jerry and Mr. Smith and Stagecoach Hill?
   1) Heavy trucks
   2) The river
   3) Curves
   4) Trees

4. Where did the highway across Stagecoach Hill lead?
   1) To our town
   2) To highville
   3) To Highland
   4) To the city

5. Why were extra horses needed to pull the stagecoach up the hill.
   1) The hill was steep.
   2) The hill was muddy.
   3) The stagecoach was very heavy.
   4) The horses were small.

6. Why did the driver go slowly down the hill?
   1) To rest the horses
   2) To make it easy on the riders
   3) To keep from having a runaway
   4) To stop for water

7. What was true about a trail up a steep hill for a stagecoach to travel?
   1) It was easy to travel
   2) It was wide.
   3) It was fast
   4) It had many curves

8. What is used today in the place of stagecoaches?
   1) Airplanes
   2) Trucks and cars
   3) Trains
   4) Boats

9. What happened to the stagecoach trail?
   1) It was not used.
   2) It was replaced by a highway.
   3) It was not used very often.
   4) It was replaced by a railroad.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1180

"Go to the mailbox and get the mail, Tommy," said his mother. Tommy ran to the mailbox and opened the door. He liked to look at the addresses on the letters and at the used stamps. Tommy ran back to the house.

"Who did we get letters from?" asked mother.

"We have a letter from Uncle John, one from Mrs. B. Smith, and one from J. L. Jones," replied Tommy.

"Who was the last one," asked mother?

"J. L. Jones," said Tommy.

"I don't believe we know a J. L. Jones," answered mother. "Let me see the letter." Tommy's mother looked at the letter carefully. "Why, Tommy!" exclaimed his mother. "This letter isn't for us. It is for a Mr. Baxter at our address."

"What can we do?" asked Tommy.

"We had better ask the mailman about this tomorrow morning," said mother.

The next morning the mailman was right on time. Tommy and his mother were waiting for him at the mailbox.

"Good morning," said the mailman.

"Good morning," said Tommy and his mother. "We were given a letter yesterday that doesn't belong to us. Do you know where it belongs?"

"125 Cliffside Court," said the mailman as he looked at the address. "Your house is 125 Cliffside Drive, isn't it?"

"Yes, it is," answered Tommy. "Is there another Cliffside in our community?"

"Yes," answered the mailman. There are new houses across town. One of the new streets there is Cliffside Court. The new streets have names like the old streets. They are going to cause problems for the Post Office. I will try to remember to pay more attention to your letters. The two addresses look almost the same."

1. Where did Tommy go to get the mail?
   1) Mailbox
   2) Mailman
   3) Front door
   4) Street box

2. Why did Tommy like to get the mail?
   1) He was looking for a special letter
   2) He liked addresses.
   3) He collected stamps
   4) He liked the mailman

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

3. What time of day did the mailman arrive?
   1) Morning
   2) Noon
   3) Early afternoon
   4) Evening

4. Who did J. L. Jones write to?
   1) Mr. Baxter
   2) Tommy's father
   3) Uncle John
   4) B. Smith

5. Why did the mailman deliver Mr. Baxter's letter to Tommy's house?
   1) The addresses were almost the same.
   2) The addresses were the same.
   3) The mailman knew Mr. Baxter.
   4) Mr. Baxter used to live there.

6. Where did Tommy live?
   1) 125 Cliffside Drive
   2) 135 Cliffside Drive
   3) 135 Cliffside Court
   4) 125 Cliffside Court

7. Where were the new houses being built?
   1) In the next town
   2) Downtown
   3) Across the street
   4) Across town

8. What causes trouble for the post office?
   1) Mothers
   2) New streets
   3) Letters
   4) Mailmen

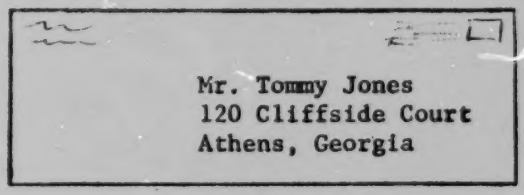
9. How did the mailman solve the problem?
   1) By asking all the people on his route to help him.
   2) By delivering his mail earlier
   3) By paying close attention to addresses
   4) By remembering Cliffside Court

MAKE NO MARKS IN THIS BOOKLET

10. What can cities do to help the post office?
    1) Not build new streets near old ones
    2) Make everyone use the right address
    3) Not give new streets names like old streets
    4) Make the mailman be more careful

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1181



A LETTER TO TOMMY

1. What is wrong with the address?
   1) Tommy's name
   2) 120
   3) Cliffside
   4) It is correct.

2. Should the street name be changed?
   1) Cliffside Drive
   2) Cliffside Street
   3) Cliffside Circle
   4) It is correct.

3. What else does this address need?
   1) A city
   2) A post office number
   3) A state
   4) Nothing

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1182

Every house in the community has a number. The numbers refer to houses on certain streets. Numbers make it easy to find the right house. The mailman needs house numbers to deliver mail. Visitors and telephone men use house numbers.

Streets have the odd numbered houses on one side. On the other side of the street are all of the even numbered houses. You may see that the houses on the right side are numbered 151, 153, 155, and 157. On the other side they are numbered 150, 152, 154, and 156. These are even numbers. This helps people find houses. They know that all even numbered houses will be on one side of the street.

House numbers also tell you if you are getting close to the house you want. If you are looking for 173 Barrow Street and the numbers are 159, 157, 155, and 153, you are walking the wrong way. You must turn around and walk the other way so you are getting closer to number 173 on Barrow Street. Think what would happen if houses were not numbered. Mail would be delivered to the wrong people. Visitors could not find their friend's house.

1. What does every house in a neighborhood have?
   1) A driveway
   2) A car
   3) A telephone
   4) A number

2. How are houses usually numbered?
   1) Odd numbers on one side and even numbers on the other side
   2) All mixed up
   3) Odd and even numbers on the same side
   4) Odd numbers on both sides of the street

3. Why are houses numbered?
   1) To know where you live
   2) To find the right house easily
   3) To have friends
   4) To have a telephone

4. If a house number is 135, where would number 137 be found?
   1) Next door
   2) Across the street
   3) In the next block
   4) On the next street

5. What might happen if houses were not numbered?
   1) Might not receive any mail.
   2) Might not have friends.
   3) Father might not be able to find his way home.
   4) Might not know where you live

6. Who uses numbers on houses in their work?
   1) Bus drivers
   2) Factory workers
   3) Post Office workers
   4) Teachers

7. How do people get to Barrow Street?
   1) Turn off Apple Street
   2) Go past number 171
   3) Walk past number 159
   4) Story does not tell

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

8. What is the best name for this story?
   1) "Housesion Streets"
   2) "House Numbers"
   3) "Street Names"
   4) "Barrow Street"

9. What are the numbers 156, 158, 160?
   1) Even numbers
   2) Odd numbers
   3) Highway numbers
   4) Street numbers

10. If even numbers are on your side of the street, where are the odd numbers?
   1) Around the corner
   2) Across the street
   3) Down the street
   4) On the next block

11. When do you use the number on your house?
   1) When shopping
   2) When writing letters
   3) When calling friends
   4) When visiting

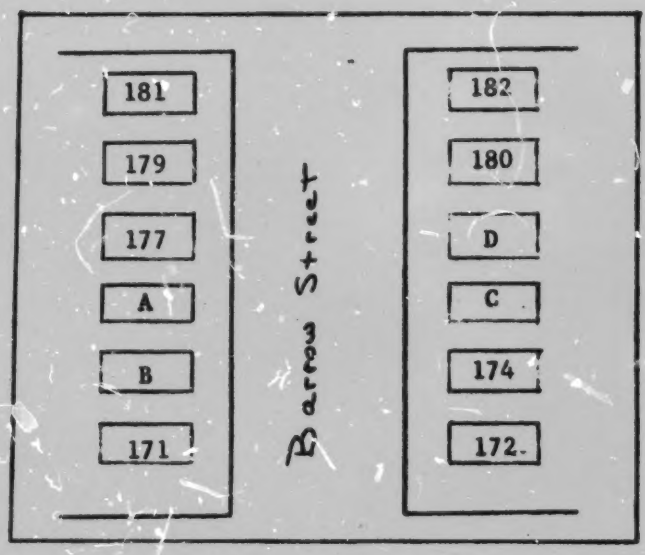
12. When do you know you are getting close to 173 Barrow Street?
   1) When the number is 190 Barrow Street
   2) When the number is 160 Barrow Street
   3) When the number is 172 Barrow Street
   4) When the number is 168 Barrow Street

13. How many people live at 173 Barrow Street?
   1) One
   2) Four
   3) Six
   4) Story doesn't say

14. If you were looking for 102 Green Street what would you do first?
   1) Ask someone where the house is
   2) See which houses had even numbers
   3) Start looking at the end of the street
   4) Look for a number near 102.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD

Passage 1183



BARROW STREET

1. What number is House A?
   1) 173
   2) 175
   3) 176
   4) 178

2. What number is House D?
   1) 173
   2) 175
   3) 176
   4) 178

3. What house is across the street from D?
   1) C
   2) A
   3) 177
   4) 179

4. Which houses have odd numbers?
   1) A and C
   2) D and C
   3) A and B
   4) B and D

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD

Passage 1184

Have you ever seen a brick street? Brick streets were common a long time ago. Only a few of them remain today.

The first roads that men used were trails. The trails were used more and more with time. They became wider and looked like a road. But they were dusty when dry and muddy when wet. There were better ways to build roads.

Man began to use cobblestones on important roads and streets. A large number of rocks about the size of a softball was gathered. They were carefully placed edge to edge on the street. It took a long time to build a cobblestone street. The surface of the street wasn't very smooth.

Bricks had been used to build houses. Bricks lasted a long time and were very smooth. It was decided to use bricks on a street. The bricks were fast and easy to place because of their uniform size. They made a very even road surface for vehicles to travel over. Compared to cobblestones, they were as smooth as silk.

Bricks were used on many streets and roads. Many cities once had an im-

1. What is the best title for this story?
   1) "The History of Bricks"
   2) "Brick Streets"
   3) "Building a Road"
   4) "How Bricks are Made"

2. What were the first roads?
   1) Highways
   2) Cobblestones
   3) Trails
   4) Story does not say

3. Why did men become dissatified with dirt streets?
   1) They were very uneven.
   2) They were very easy to build.
   3) They were always either dusty or muddy
   4) They were not hard enough.

4. How many brick streets are there in the U. S. today?
   1) A few
   2) Great many
   3) None
   4) Story doesn't tell

5. What are cobblestones?
   1) Softball size rocks
   2) Rock shaped bricks
   3) Stones used in making shoes
   4) Tools used to make bricks

6. Why were bricks <u>not</u> used to replace cobblestone streets?
   1) Bricks were smaller
   2) They lasted a long time.
   3) They were easy to install.
   4) They made a smooth surface

7. Where were bricks used?
   1) All streets and roads
   2) Important streets and roads
   3) Only on cobblestone streets
   4) On country roads

8. When were there brick streets?
   1) Long ago
   2) Ten years ago
   3) Before roads
   4) Before trails

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

9. When did trails become roads?
   1) After cobblestones were used
   2) After much use
   3) After they become wider
   4) After bricks were used

10. Which was used on a trail?
   1) Buggy
   2) Horse
   3) Car
   4) Wagon

11. Which can be used on a road?
   1) Horse and wagon
   2) Train
   3) Horse
   4) Wagon

12. How are cobblestones placed in a street?
   1) Edge to edge
   2) In a circle
   3) On top of each other
   4) Every two feet

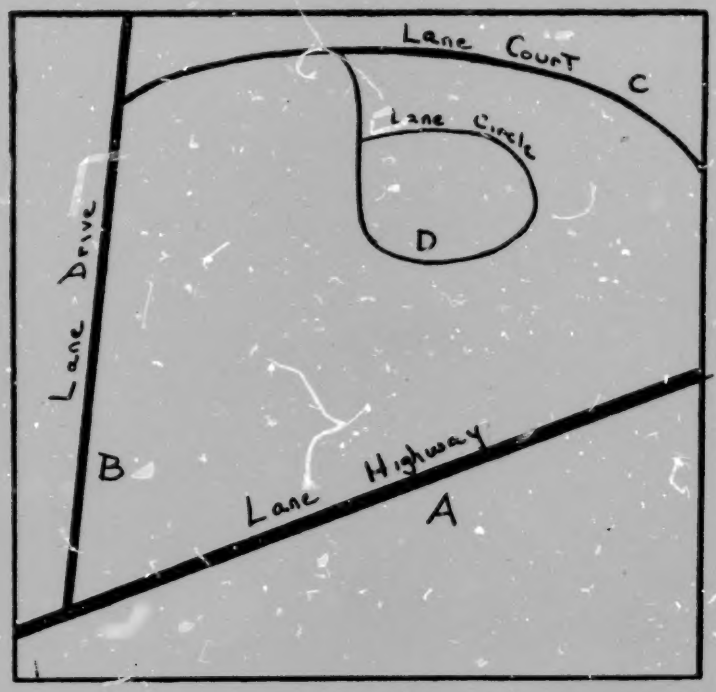
13. How long do brick streets last?
   1) A long time
   2) Longer than cobblestones
   3) Until they break
   4) Ten years

14. Why were brick streets important streets?
   1) The streets used most were brick
   2) The stores were along brick streets
   3) Only downtown streets were brick
   4) Bricks cost much money

15. What did it feel like to ride over a cobblestone street?
   1) A few bumps
   2) Very smooth
   3) Very bumpy
   4) No bumps at all

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1185



1. Where is B?
   1) On Lane Highway
   2) On Lane Drive
   3) On Lane Court
   4) On Lane Circle

2. Which street has the most cars?
   1) Lane Circle
   2) Lane Court
   3) Lane Drive
   4) Lane Highway

3. What might happen in this neighborhood?
   1) People may get the wrong mail.
   2) The people may not find their house
   3) People may get the wrong telephone number
   4) People in Lane Circle will be last to have friends visit.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1186

Jim and Paul were standing in front of the grocery store on Prince Avenue. They wanted to cross the avenue and play in the park. Many of the children in the community crossed the avenue. The grocery store was popular for refreshments.

Prince Avenue was the busiest street in the community. It carried cars and trucks as both a local street and a state highway. The boys waited and waited for a break in the stream of cars and trucks. Finally Jim yelled, "Let's go!"

Both boys dashed into the street. Tires screamed as a car stopped just in time to miss the boys. It was a close call. The grocery store manager was watching out his store window.

"We better do something about that crossing before someone gets injured," he said to himself. That afternoon the store manager called the mayor of the city. He told him of the crossing of Prince Avenue. The mayor was alarmed.

"We must do something to provide more safety at that natural crossing," said the mayor. The next day a city crew drove up in front of the grocery store. They had cans of yellow paint and two large signs in their truck. The men began painting a bright yellow crosswalk on Prince Avenue. Then they took the signs from the truck. They carried the signs to each side of the street and set them up. They read "SLOW--CHILDREN CROSSING" in large black letters on a yellow background. The city crew left when the crosswalk was dry and the signs set up.

1. Why was the grocery store popular?
   1) For refreshments
   2) As a play ground
   3) As a resting place
   4) As a street crossing

2. Where was the grocery store?
   1) In the park
   2) On Prince Avenue
   3) Next to Jim's house
   4) Near a state highway

3. Where were Jim and Paul standing?
   1) In the street
   2) In the park
   3) Inside the store
   4) In front of the grocery store.

4. Why did Jim and Paul almost get hit by a car?
   1) There was no policemen to help them cross.
   2) There was no crosswalk.
   3) The grocery store manager didn't watch where he was going.
   4) The driver of the car did not see them.

5. Where did the city crew park their trucks?
   1) In the park
   2) In front of the store
   3) Behind the store
   4) Beside the store

6. What did the city crew paint?
   1) Signs
   2) A crosswalk
   3) A truck
   4) Prince Avenue

7. What did the signs say?
   1) Slow children crossing
   2) Stop children--crossing
   3) Slow--Children Crossing
   4) Stop--Children Crossing

8. What is the best name for this story?
   1) "The Park"
   2) "Jim and Paul"
   3) "Traffic Safety"
   4) "The Grocery Store"

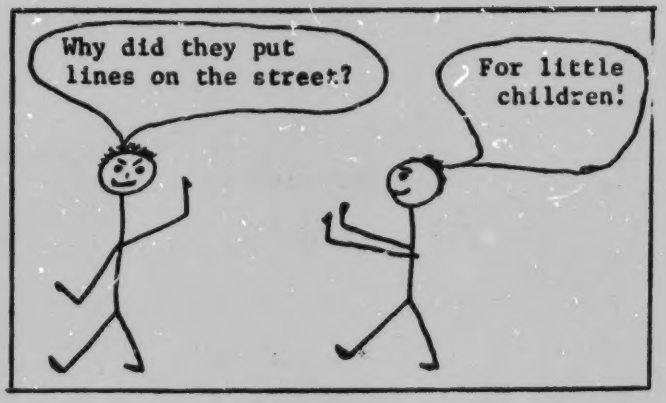
9. Why did the city crew paint crosswalks and put up signs?
   1) Because the mayor asked them to do so.
   2) So no one would get injured crossing the street.
   3) Because the store manager asked them to do so.
   4) To warn drivers that children might be crossing the street.

10. Where did the crew set up the signs?
    1) On the sidewalks
    2) Either side of the street
    3) On the street
    4) In front of the grocery store

11. When did the city crew leave?
    1) When the signs were dry
    2) When no more accidents happened
    3) When the paint was dry
    4) After the children had crossed

12. What was the color of the of the signs?
    1) Black on yellow
    2) Yellow
    3) Yellow on black
    4) Black

13. What was the second thing the men did after parking the truck?
    1) Took the signs out of the truck
    2) Painted the crosswalk
    3) Drove away because they were finished
    4) Set the signs up



14. Why are the boys wrong?
    1) A crosswalk is for all children.
    2) A crosswalk is for older people.
    3) A crosswalk is for all people.
    4) A crosswalk is for people not in a hurry.

15. Why should you use a crosswalk?
    1) Crosswalks are safer because they have a fence around then.
    2) Cars slow down at crosswalks.
    3) Crosswalks are places for you to walk in the street.
    4) Cars cannot drive over crosswalks.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1187

Cindy lives five blocks from her school. She walks every day. Cindy has to cross one very busy street. She is always careful. Cars drive down the street very fast.

One day Cindy saw a man in a city truck at the corner. Two men were watching the busy street. She walked past the truck on her way to school. That afternoon after school when she reached the busy street, something was changed. There was a little green box next to the sidewalk. A black hose came out of the box. It went all the way across the street. Cindy looked at the box. Suddenly she heard a clicking sound. Cindy listened again. There were many real fast clicks. Something in the box made it click. Cindy looked at the hose across the street. Just then a car zoomed over the hose pushing down very hard on it twice. Click-click went the box. Cindy waited for a good time to cross the busy street. At home she asked her mother about the box. When father got home she told him about the box also. Her father said the city has plans for the corner. Every time car tires go over the hose it clicks. The click is a small object inside the box. It counts the cars.

Counting cars is important. The city needs to know how many cars travel on a street. They need the number of cars to help place stop signs. They also need to know where traffic lights should be. We will wait to see what they do at that corner.

1. How do we know Cindy follows safety rules?
   1) She reads the rules at school.
   2) She is never hurt
   3) She is a school patrolman
   4) She is always careful

2. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "A Corner"
   2) "Counting Cars"
   3) "A Green Box"
   4) "Walk to School"

3. How far does Cindy live from school?
   1) Three blocks
   2) Four blocks
   3) Five blocks
   4) Six blocks

4. What does Cindy do on her way to school?
   1) Waits for her friend
   2) Crosses a busy street
   3) Plays along the street
   4) Counts cars on the street

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

5. How do the cars drive on the street near Cindy's house?
   1) Very fast
   2) Slow
   3) Very slow
   4) Fast

6. What did Cindy see at the corner?
   1) A city truck
   2) A fire truck
   3) A dump truck
   4) A car

7. How many men were watching the street?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

8. How did Cindy know the men were there?
   1) She saw them walking.
   2) She saw them in the truck.
   3) She saw them in the street.
   4) She saw them by the sidewalk.

9. What is the click sound?
   1) Air inside the box.
   2) An object inside the box.
   3) Cars pulling on the hose
   4) Cars hitting the box.

10. What does the object inside the box do?
    1) Counts people in cars
    2) Tells how fast cars go
    3) Tells the time
    4) Counts cars

11. What is important to the city?
    1) Stopping cars
    2) Slowing cars
    3) Selling cars
    4) Counting cars

12. What are car counts <u>not</u> used for?
    1) To direct traffic
    2) To place traffic lights
    3) To place stop signs
    4) To paint crosswalks

13. What did Cindy first think as she came to the corner?
    1) Something was gone
    2) Something was new
    3) Something was changed
    4) Something was moving

14 What was next to the sidewalk?
    1) A green box
    2) A big box
    3) A box
    4) A red box

15. What came out of the box?
    1) A long rope
    2) A black hose
    3) A string
    4) A loud sound

16. What did Cindy hear from the box?
    1) A buzz
    2) A click
    3) Many clicks
    4) Cars

17. How many times does one car push down on the hose?
    1) One time
    2) Two times
    3) Three times
    4) Four times

18. Who did Cindy talk to first about the box?
    1) Father
    2) Mother
    3) Brother
    4) Can't tell from the story.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1188

Cindy left for school on time. The truck was parked at the busy street. The men were not in the truck. They were looking at the green box.

The street was very busy. Cindy had to wait a long time to cross. One of the men crossed the street when she did. He picked up the hose and carried it to the truck. Then both men drove away. "I wonder how many cars drive on the street," Cindy thought to herself. Cindy's mother picked her up at school that afternoon. They went to the drug store. They went to the grocery store. Then they went home.

That night Cindy told her father about the object to count traffic. The men had taken it away. Then she asked, "Why didn't they leave it longer?"

"They are interested in the number of cars using the street each day," replied her father. "They left it all day and night."

"What will they do now?" asked Cindy.

"We will just have to wait and see," answered Father. "They may put up a stop sign, or maybe a traffic light. Let's see what happens tomorrow."

1. When did Cindy leave for school?
   1) Early
   2) In the afternoon
   3) On time
   4) Very late

2. Which truck was parked on the busy street?
   1) A fire truck
   2) The milk truck
   3) The same truck
   4) A new truck

3. What were the men doing?
   1) Repairing electric lines
   2) Sitting in the truck
   3) Looking at the green box
   4) Stopping traffic

4. How was the traffic?
   1) Very slow
   2) None at all
   3) Stopped at a light
   4) Very heavy

5. Why did Cindy have to wait so long to cross the street?
   1) She was afraid of cars.
   2) She was waiting for a policeman
   3) The policemen wouldn't stop the traffic
   4) The street was very busy.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

6. Who crossed the street with Cindy?
   1) One of the children
   2) The policeman
   3) One of the men
   4) Her father

7. What did the men do?
   1) Picked up the hose and put it on the truck
   2) Climbed the electric pole
   3) Picked Cindy up and carried her across the street
   4) Stopped the traffic and painted the lines on the road

8. What did both men do?
   1) Drove away
   2) Sat down by the road
   3) Climbed electric poles
   4) Stopped traffic

9. Who picked up Cindy after school?
   1) A neighbor
   2) Her mother
   3) Her father
   4) A friend

10. Where did she <u>not</u> go?
   1) Drug store
   2) Grocery store
   3) The tire store
   4) Home

11. What did Cindy tell her father that night?
   1) About her trouble getting across the street
   2) About the men walking across the street
   3) About the object counting the traffic
   4) About her trip with mother that afternoon

12. What did Cindy ask her father?
   1) Why couldn't she get across the street sooner?
   2) Why did they not leave the counter there longer?
   3) Why did the men drive off in the truck?
   4) Why is there so much traffic?

13. What did her father reply?
   1) They are interested in the number of cars that use the street in 24 hours
   2) They thought it was broken and took it off to fix it.
   3) They were changing the counter for another.
   4) They want to measure the speed of the cars.

14. What did Cindy want to know?
   1) What is going to happen to the men?
   2) Will her father walk to school with her?
   3) What will they do now?
   4) Will the traffic slow down?

15. What did her father tell her to do?
   1) To go ask the policemen
   2) To do her homework
   3) To wait and see
   4) To not ask so many questions

16. What did her father say they might do?
   1) Put new lines on the street.
   2) Put a policemen on that street.
   3) Put up a street sign on the traffic light.
   4) Put a new counter on the street.

17. In which paragraph does Cindy learn why the men were counting the cars?
   1) One
   2) Three
   3) Four
   4) Six

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1189

Cindy was off to school on time the third morning. There was much action at the corner. More city trucks were there. There were big trucks and small trucks. One truck was very strange. It had a long arm that went way up in the air. At the end of the arm was a large basket. It was big enough for a man to stand in. A policemen was there also. He was stopping traffic every few minutes. Cindy crossed the street when he had the traffic stopped. Cindy hurried back to the corner after school. All the trucks were gone. But there was one new thing. It was a traffic light high over the center of the street. It would be much easier to cross the street now.

Cindy waited. The cars kept driving on the street. "When will the light change?" she wondered. She waited and waited. "It must be broken," she thought. Just then Cindy saw a small green post beside the sidewalk. On top of it was a green box.

On the box was a red button. Beside the button were the words PRESS-TO-CROSS.

Cindy pressed the button. The light changed to amber. Then it changed to red. The cars on the street stopped. Cindy walked across the street. She felt funny stopping all those cars by herself. But many other people would use the button also. She told her mother about the light and button. When her father got home she told him.

"That's good," he replied. "It is a safety light for people walking. It will not be hard to cross the street anymore."

1. Where was Cindy going?
   1) To church
   2) To school
   3) To the store
   4) To the post office

2. What kind of trucks were at the corner?
   1) Small and big trucks
   2) Red and blue trucks
   3) One truck
   4) No trucks

3. To whom did the trucks belong?
   1) The country
   2) The state
   3) A company
   4) The city

4. What was strange about one of the trucks?
   1) It had no wheels
   2) It had a long arm
   3) It had a long body
   4) It had a flat tire

5. What is the best title for this story?
   1) "The Basket"
   2) "Safe to Cross"
   3) "Red Button"
   4) "Many Trucks"

6. What size was the basket?
   1) Large enough for a man
   2) Like a waste basket
   3) Large enough to hold a car
   4) Big enough to hold a puppy dog

7. Who else was there?
   1) A policeman
   2) A milkman
   3) A fireman
   4) A groceryman

8. What did the policeman do?
   1) Gave tickets to speeders
   2) Stopped traffic every few minutes
   3) Watched the men work
   4) Yelled at people

9. What did Cindy do when the policeman stopped the traffic?
   1) Crossed the street
   2) Stood still
   3) Got in the car
   4) Went back home

10. What had happened when Cindy came back to the corner after school?
    1) All the traffic was gone
    2) They were all still at work
    3) The trucks and policeman were gone
    4) There were more trucks there

11. What was new at the corner?
    1) A new street light
    2) A new traffic light
    3) A new policeman
    4) A new truck

12. What did Cindy think?
    1) The street looks nicer now.
    2) They sure messed up the street.
    3) How will I get across the street?
    4) This will make it easier to cross the street.

13. What did Cindy wonder while she waited?
    1) When will the policeman come?
    2) When will the bus come?
    3) When will the light change?
    4) When will father come?

14. What did Cindy first think?
    1) It does not know I'm here
    2) It must be broken
    3) It would never change
    4) It worked just for grown-ups

15. Where was the green post?
    1) Behind her
    2) Out in the road
    3) In somebody's yard
    4) Beside the sidewalk

16. What was on top of the post?
    1) A green jar
    2) A green box
    3) A green bird
    4) A green light

17. What was on the box?
    1) A red button
    2) A red bird
    3) A red cross
    4) A red flag

18. What did the words beside the button say?
    1) Do not touch
    2) Press to cross
    3) Keep off the grass
    4) Press for fire

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1190

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT STREETS?

1. What can street names tell?
   1) A story of the community
   2) About people who lived there
   3) The kinds of trees in the community
   4) About farms in the community

2. How often do street names change?
   1) Not very often
   2) When new people move there
   3) With each new president
   4) They never change

3. What do some street names tell us?
   1) How old a street is
   2) How a street was once used
   3) Where people came from
   4) The people who live on that street

4. What often happens as new streets are built?
   1) They take the same names as other streets
   2) They take the names of people
   3) They take names almost like other streets
   4) The post office names new streets

5. How can people help the post office?
   1) By sending letters air mail
   2) By making sure the address is right
   3) By sending few letters
   4) By sending small letters

6. What must all letters have?
   1) Name, street, city, state and zip code
   2) Name, street, state
   3) Name, street, state, county, zip code
   4) Name, city, state, county

7. What do you need most to find a friend's house?
   1) Street name and city
   2) Street names and numbers
   3) Person's name and number
   4) City name and number

8. Which is the best street for houses and wagons?
   1) A dirt street
   2) A brick street
   3) A cobblestone street
   4) A dusty street

9. What do city streets carry that state highways do <u>not</u>?
   1) Through traffic
   2) Cars and trucks
   3) People walking
   4) Local traffic

10. Where is a crosswalk needed?
    1) Where many people cross busy streets
    2) Where there are many cars
    3) In front of stores
    4) Near parks

11. Why are traffic counts needed?
    1) To tell how many cars use a street
    2) To show that a street needs more cars
    3) To tell how many people live on a street
    4) To know where bus routes should be

12. What day would the city <u>not</u> count cars?
    1) Sunday
    2) Monday
    3) Wednesday
    4) Friday

13. What does a traffic light do?
    1) Lets people walk across the street
    2) Tells people to cross the street quickly
    3) Makes people wait until all cars are gone
    4) Stops cars at every crosswalk

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

LEARNING ABOUT TRIPS

Passage 119:

"Come down for breakfast, Johnny," called mother. "You can say goodbye to your father if you hurry. He is almost ready to leave for work."

"What time is it?" thought Johnny as he sat up in bed. "I usually don't get up until seven. Is it seven already?" Johnny raced downstairs in his pajamas.

"Good morning, Johnny," said father.

"Hey, what's up?" asked Johnny. "You usually leave for work at six o'clock."

"I'm trying an experiment this morning," replied father. "I'll tell you about it tonight."

Johnny wondered about the experiment all day long. What was his father up to? Well, he would find out at six-thirty that evening.

Johnny went to Billy's house to play after school. He was playing when he heard a car horn honk. Johnny looked up, and there was father! And it was only five-thirty! Johnny raced home to see him.

"What are you doing home so soon," asked Johnny.

"It is part of my experiment," replied father. "Let's go in the house and I will tell you about it."

"Hey, Billy," called Johnny. "Come and hear about my father's experiment." father, Billy and Johnny went into the house. Mother was there to greet them.

"My goodness! You made good time." said mother.

"Yes, I did," answered father. "I'm going to explain to the boys how I did it." Father and the boys sat on chairs around the kitchen table.

"Remember the route I used to take to work?" asked father. "There were many stop lights and cross streets. It was slow and many cars were crowded together. Well, today I tried a new route. I drove on the expressway." Father pulled a map out of his pocket. He unfolded it.

"This is where we live," he said as he pointed at the map. "This is where the factory I work in is located. The new expressway is only five blocks from our home. It is only two blocks from the factory."

"That means it is much faster to drive on the expressway," said Johnny.

"That's right," answered father. "The traffic moves along well. There aren't any stop lights. Other cars come on and go off the expressway with caution. The expressway has shortened my journey to work in time and miles."

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

1. What time did Johnny usually get up?
   1) 8:00
   2) 7:00
   3) 5:00
   4) 6:30

2. What time did his father usually leave for work?
   1) 6:00
   2) 8:00
   3) 7:00
   4) 5:00

3. What was Johnny's father trying?
   1) An experiment
   2) A job
   3) A game
   4) An example

4. How long did Johnny think about what his father had said?
   1) He wondered about it all day.
   2) He forgot about it during the day
   3) He wondered about it until he got to school.
   4) He did not think about it very long.

5. Where did Johnny go after school?
   1) The YMCA
   2) To the movies
   3) Billy's house
   4) Home

6. What time did Johnny's father get home that day?
   1) 3:30
   2) 4:30
   3) 6:30
   4) 5:30

7. How did Johnny's father let him know he was home?
   1) By calling him
   2) By blowing a whistle
   3) By sending for him
   4) By honking a horn

8. What did Johnny want to know when his father got home?
   1) What are you doing home so soon?
   2) What are you going to do tonight?
   3) Do you have any candy?
   4) Why are you home so late?

9. What did ather try?
   1) A new car
   2) A new bridge
   3) A new route
   4) A new boat

10. Johnny's father is home how much more now?
   1) One hour
   2) Two hours
   3) Three hours
   4) Four hours

11. What makes expressways useful?
   1) You can get from one place to another easier and faster.
   2) They have stores so you can shop.
   3) They are safe because policemen direct traffic.
   4) You get to see a lot of the city.

12. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "Late for Work"
   2) "The Big Experiment"
   3) "Father's Route"
   4) "Home Early"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1192

"Today I am going to ride the bus on its route," John said to himself. "I want to know where it goes."

John has seen the bus many times. There was a bus stop near his house. He wanted to know where it went. That day John's mother went to the store. "Now is my chance to ride the bus," said John. "It comes back by my house every few minutes. I can take a ride, and get home before mother. I can use the bus token I found on the street."

Off he ran to the bus stop. Soon the bus came. John got on and put the bus token in the coin box. Then he sat down in a front seat. The bus and John went off down the street. The driver turned to the right.

"Here is where we go around the block," thought John.

But the bus didn't go around the block. It stayed right on the busy street. Soon John saw another bus just like the one he was on. It was going the other way. Then he saw another bus. And another! All just like the one he was on. Green and white.

John was far from home. He didn't know what to do. Soon the bus was downtown. People were everywhere. Cars were honking their horns. People were getting on and off the bus at each stop.

"I think I should get off the bus," John thought to himself. "My house is already far away."

Then John felt very alone. He didn't have another bus token. He didn't have any money. How was he ever going to get home? By this time the bus was full of people. The seats were full. Many people were standing.

John sat and looked out the window. The bus was on a busy street. John didn't want to cry, but tears came to his eyes. He could not stop.

After a long time John looked out the bus window. What he saw made him very happy. He saw his house down the street. He jumped up and got off the bus when the driver stopped. How glad he was to be home.

Mother was already at home. He had been gone over an hour. She thought he had been at Sam's house playing. John had found out about the bus route. Only he could not tell anyone about his ride.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

1. What did John do first?
   1) Told the driver where he wanted to go
   2) Sat down on the front seat
   3) Put the token in the box
   4) Said "Hello" to the driver

2. Why did John think the bus only went around the corner?
   1) His mother told him
   2) He saw the bus every few minutes
   3) He had been on the bus before
   4) He read the bus schedule

3. Which paragraph tells best why John thought the bus came back by his house every few minutes?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

4. Why did John stay on the bus?
   1) He still wanted to see where the bus took him.
   2) He was sure that the bus would take him home.
   3) He didn't have any money.
   4) He couldn't get off because of the people on the bus.

5. How long did it take the bus to make its trip?
   1) About thirty minutes
   2) Over an hour
   3) Half a day
   4) Story doesn't say

6. Why did John cry?
   1) He felt so alone
   2) Someone made him cry
   3) He was afraid
   4) He hurt himself

7. What made John happy?
   1) He saw someone he knew
   2) His mother got on the bus
   3) He saw his house
   4) He thought of a way to get home

8. What would have been the best thing for John to do when he saw that the bus was not going back to his house?
   1) Ask someone on the bus
   2) Sit still and ride
   3) Ask the driver what to do
   4) Get off the bus

9. What color were the buses?
   1) Green and white
   2) Green and blue
   3) White and blue
   4) Yellow and black

10. How many buses were the same color?
   1) One
   2) A few
   3) Ten
   4) Many

11. How did John feel in the first part of the story?
   1) Happy
   2) Sad
   3) Excited
   4) Afraid

12. How did John pay for his bus trip?
   1) He earned it
   2) Mother gave it to him
   3) He found it
   4) It was free

13. What does the word "token" mean?
   1) A piece of money for a bus
   2) Something used instead of money
   3) A bus pass that is paper
   4) Ticket

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1193

Sam lives in a small city. About 7000 people live there. The city has three schools. They are in separate parts of the city.

Sam walked the first time he went to school. That was three years ago. His mother walked with him. Since then he has walked by himself. Sometimes he walks with other students.

Sam crosses two busy streets on his way to school. Each crossing has a traffic light. There are two ways he can tell when to cross the streets. He can walk across when the light is facing him over the center of the street is green. He cannot walk when it is red.

Second, there is a small signal. It is next to the sidewalk straight across the street. Sometimes it has the words DON'T WALK. Sam was in a hurry. He had to get to school. He would try to cross. Sam glanced to the right. He glanced to the left. He left the curb like a track star. Just then, the sign across the street flashed WALK. Sam felt silly. The light always changed every 60 seconds.

1. How many people live in Sam's city?
   1) Exactly 7000
   2) Either fewer or more than 7000
   3) Less than 7000
   4) More than 7000

2. How many schools are in Sam's city?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

3. Where are the schools located?
   1) In the same part of the city
   2) In different parts of the city
   3) On opposite sides of one street
   4) On the same side of one street

4. Where is Sam's school?
   1) Close to his house
   2) In another part of the city
   3) Across the street from his house
   4) Next door to his house

5. How many busy streets does Sam have to cross?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

6. What grade is Sam probably in?
   1) The first grade
   2) The second grade
   3) The third grade
   4) Can't tell from this story

7. How does Sam get to school?
   1) He walks
   2) His father drives him
   3) He rides the city bus
   4) The school bus takes him

8. Who sometimes goes with Sam to school?
   1) His sister
   2) Other children
   3) His dog
   4) His mother

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

9. What is the color of the signal when it reads DON'T WALK?
   1) Green
   2) Red
   3) Yellow
   4) Doesn't say

10. Why did Sam want to cross the street when the sign said DON'T WALK?
   1) He didn't see any cars coming
   2) He was trying to catch someone.
   3) He was late for school.
   4) He thought he could get across anyway.

11. How often did the light change?
   1) Every 30 seconds
   2) Every 60 seconds
   3) Every 90 seconds
   4) Every minute and a half

12. Why are there traffic lights at the crossings?
   1) To tell Sam when it is safe to cross the street
   2) To keep the cars stopping
   3) To keep Sam from crossing there
   4) To tell Sam to watch out for cars

13. How are the lights when it is safe to cross the street?
   1) The center light facing you is red, the other reads green.
   2) The center light facing you is green, the other reads DON'T WALK
   3) The center light facing you is red, the other reads DON'T WALK
   4) The center light facing you is green, the other reads WALK.

14. Why should Sam have waited for the light to change?
   1) The police may have caught him
   2) He saw the light was broken
   3) He may have been late for school
   4) Cars may not have stopped for him

15. When did the signal change to WALK?
   1) After he got to school
   2) As he left the curb
   3) When he was in the middle of the street
   4) When he reached the other side

16. What safety rule did Sam break?
   1) Don't stop in the street.
   2) Stop before crossing the street.
   3) Don't run in the street.
   4) Look before crossing the street.

17. What should cars do when the sign says WALK?
   1) Slow down
   2) Stop only for walkers
   3) Speed up
   4) Stop

18. Why wasn't anyone with Sam?
   1) They were ahead of Sam.
   2) They didn't want to cross the street.
   3) They were at school.
   4) They were on the other side.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1194

Ten large yellow school buses were parked in the lot behind the school. They were ready to start on their routes. School bus number ten was at the very end. Its driver was warming up the engine. Bus route number ten was very long. It followed the farm roads in the school district for seventy miles. On the route lived 67 students. Some of the students were in kindergarten. Most students were in other grades. The driver glanced at his watch.

"Well, it's time to get rolling," he said. "I don't want to be late this morning." The driver knew that the Smith children would be waiting. The Smiths lived at the very end of the route. They had to get on the bus at seven o'clock in the morning. They rode thirty-five miles to school. Besides that, the Smith children had to walk one mile to the bus stop. Their house was one mile from the road.

The driver was at the Smith bus stop. It was three minutes until seven. The Smith children were not waiting. "Good!" thought the driver. "I'm glad the Smith kids didn't have to wait out in this wind storm."

Half-way up the drive way the driver could see three small figures. The driver sat in his nice warm bus. Soon the Smith children reached the empty bus. In they jumped. "Good Morning," said the driver.

"Cold morning," replied the Smith children.

1. How many bus routes are there?
   1) Ten
   2) Twelve
   3) Eight
   4) Can't tell from the information

2. What does bus route mean?
   1) The length of the bus
   2) The school
   3) The roads the bus traveled
   4) The number of children riding the bus

3. Why was the driver warming up the engine?
   1) To make it run smoother
   2) It was a cold day
   3) He had some extra time
   4) To see if it would run

4 What is true about Bus Route 10?
   1) The driver lived on the route
   2) It was short
   3) It was 70 miles long
   4) All the students living on it were in kindergarten

5. Why are school buses painted yellow?
   1) To make them different from cars
   2) Yellow paint is cheaper
   3) It is a pretty color
   4) It is easier to see

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

6. How far from school did the Smith children live?
   1) 34 miles
   2) 35 miles
   3) 36 miles
   4) Can't tell

7. What time did the driver get to the Smith bus stop?
   1) Five minutes late
   2) On time
   3) Three minutes early
   4) Three minutes late

8. How did the driver know that the Smith children would be waiting?
   1) They told him the day before.
   2) They were usually waiting.
   3) They sent him a note.
   4) They called him.

9. Why was the driver glad the Smith children didn't have to wait?
   1) He didn't want to pick them up late.
   2) It was a cold day.
   3) The bus was warm.
   4) They were in first grade.

10. What is the best name for this story?
   1) "Thirty-Five Miles"
   2) "Going to School"
   3) "Three Children"
   4) "The School Bus"

11. What do the Smith children do at seven o'clock
   1) Get out of bed
   2) Close the house door
   3) Get on the bus
   4) Arrive at school

12. How many Smith children are there?
   1) One
   2) Three
   3) Five
   4) Six

13. Why was it so cold?
   1) Snow was on the ground
   2) It was freezing
   3) Rain was falling
   4) The wind was blowing

14. How far from the bus stop were the children when the driver stopped?
   1) Still at the house
   2) Halfway to the bus stop
   3) Nearly to the bus stop
   4) All the way

15. How far do the Smith children ride the school bus after school?
   1) Thirty-three miles
   2) Thirty miles
   3) Thirty-five miles
   4) Can't tell from the story

16. Which is true about the Smith children?
   1) They were usually late for the bus.
   2) They had to stand on the crowded bus.
   3) They were the first ones on the bus.
   4) They rode 30 miles to school.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1195

"Everyone up," called Mrs. Minor. It was almost seven o'clock. The children had to catch the bus at eight. They would miss school if they missed the bus. The bus stop was not in front of their house. It was down the road a short distance. It was between their road and another road. It was at a place they called the "Y".

The children ate breakfast. They brushed their teeth. They combed their hair. Mike, Pat, and Brent wore blue jeans to school. Rose Marie wore a red dress. They ran out the front door.

They hurried to the bus stop. The bus would be there any minute. The children waited. Pat and Brent put their books beside the road. They began throwing rocks at a nearby fence post. After a few minutes Pat said, "The bus should be here by now."

"Maybe it came early," replied Brent. "Maybe we missed the bus."

"I think we should wait five minutes and then go back home," said Pat. Just then Mr. Minor drove up in his green truck. "Did you kids miss the bus?" he asked.

"I hope so," shouted Rose Marie. "Then we won't have to go to school."

"That's what you think" replied Mr. Minor. "I'm going to work with the horses at home today. I'll drive you to school."

"The bus will be here soon" said Mike.

"If it isn't here soon, I'll be back," said Mr. Minor. He drove toward the house in his truck.

A car came down the road. It stopped when it got to the "Y".
A lady opened the car window and called to the children. "The bus has a flat tire. It will be here very soon."

She was right. The bus soon came into view. All the children on the bus were happy. They would be the last ones to reach school that day. The other students would ask them why they were late.

1. Who woke the children up?
   1) Sister
   2) Brother
   3) Mother
   4) Father

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

2. What time were they to be up?
   1) 8:00
   2) 7:30
   3) 6:30
   4) 7:00

3. What would happen if they were late?
   1) They would have to run.
   2) They would have no breakfast.
   3) They would miss the bus.
   4) They would have to walk to school.

4. Where was the bus stop?
   1) Down the road
   2) Up the road
   3) In front of the house
   4) Across the road

5. What did the children have for breakfast?
   1) Grits
   2) Ham
   3) Mush
   4) Do not know

6. What did <u>not</u> happen after breakfast?
   1) They made their beds
   2) They combed their hair
   3) They dressed for school
   4) They brushed their teeth

7. How many boys went to school?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

8. What was Father going to work with that day?
   1) Horses
   2) Men
   3) Trucks
   4) Cows

9. What came just before the bus?
   1) A car
   2) A pick-up
   3) A truck
   4) A bicycle

10. Why was the bus late?
    1) No driver
    2) Out of gas
    3) Flat tire
    4) It made a wrong turn

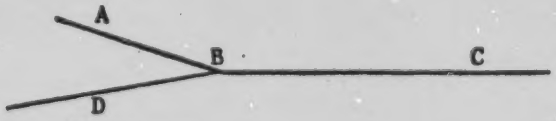
11. Who told the children about the bus?
    1) A girl
    2) A lady
    3) A student
    4) A man

12. Why was the person right about the bus?
    1) It turned around
    2) It was soon there
    3) It came in an hour
    4) It never came

13. Who would ask what happened?
    1) Principal
    2) Children
    3) Bus driver
    4) Teacher

14. How did they leave the house?
    1) Porch door
    2) Front door
    3) Back door
    4) Side door

15. Where was the bus stop?



House:
1) A
2) B
3) C
4) D

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

What do you know about trips?

Passage 1196

1. Why are expressways built?
   1) To carry only cars
   2) To take the place of trains
   3) To carry only large trucks
   4) To carry much traffic

2. What happens if too many people use an expressway?
   1) Traffic stops
   2) People don't go on the expressway
   3) Traffic moves faster
   4) Traffic leaves the expressway

3. How do people use the expressway most often?
   1) Going shopping for food
   2) Going to school
   3) Going to work
   4) Going to the doctor

4. What doesn't an expressway have?
   1) Horn honking
   2) Large trucks
   3) Traffic jams
   4) Stop lights

5. Why do buses come every few minutes?
   1) So each bus has few people on it
   2) So people do not have to wait a long time
   3) So the city can keep all buses running
   4) So there is always a bus in the street

6. Which trip is most like the one a city bus makes?
   1) A round trip
   2) A dead end
   3) A one-way trip
   4) A change in buses

7. What happens when people stay on a city bus for a long time?
   1) They come back to the place they got on.
   2) They never get back to where they got on.
   3) They find themselves getting off downtown.
   4) They have to pay another bus token.

8. How do traffic lights help in trips to school?
   1) They are safe crossing places
   2) They help drivers see children
   3) They have children walk on the red light
   4) They keep cars stopped all the time.

9. How is a school bus route different from a city bus route?
   1) The school bus only stops at school.
   2) The school bus is slower.
   3) The city bus stops at houses on the route.
   4) The school bus stops only morning and afternoon.

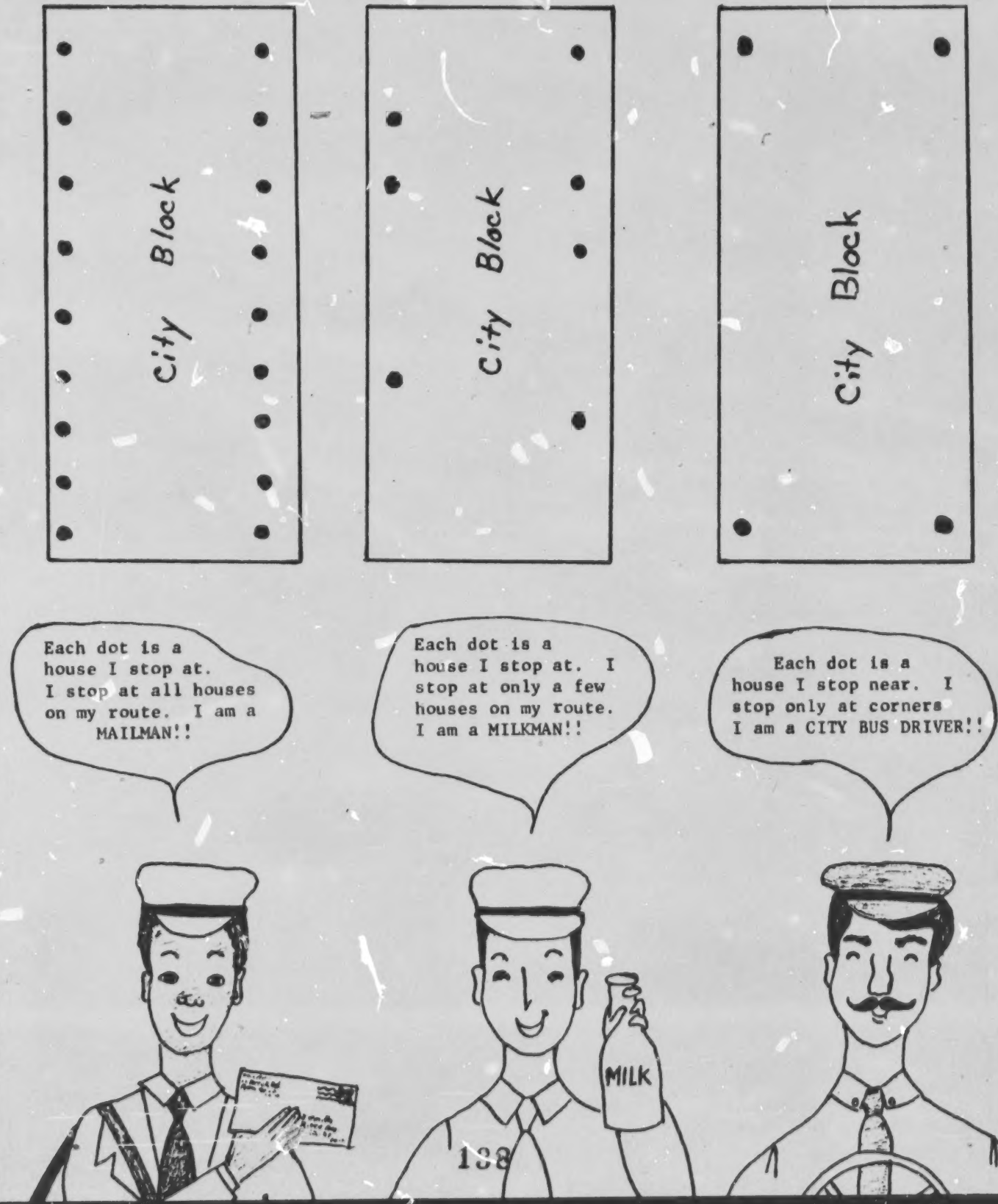
10. What is most important about both city buses and school buses?
   1) They be on time and not late
   2) They be crowded
   3) They be painted yellow
   4) They be warm

11. Which is most like the trip to school?
   1) Trip to a store
   2) Trip to work
   3) Trip to a farm
   4) Trip to a zoo

12. What is an important part of trips?
   1) The scenery
   2) The driver
   3) The route
   4) The car

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

LEARNING ABOUT SPECIAL ROUTES


City Block
City Block
City Block
Each dot is a house I stop at. I stop at all houses on my route. I am a MAILMAN!!
Each dot is a house I stop at. I stop at only a few houses on my route. I am a MILKMAN!!
Each dot is a house I stop near. I stop only at corners I am a CITY BUS DRIVER!!
MILK

Passage 1197

The sun was just beginning to rise. Mr. Sims took a last drink of coffee. He got up from the table and looked out the window. "I must get started on the route," he thought to himself.

In front of Mr. Sim's house was a very brighly painted truck. On its side were the words MILK MAID DAIRY. Mr. Sims' job is to drive his truck to the large farms in the community. He loads the fresh milk at each farm. Cows are milked in the evening and in the morning. Both evening milk and morning milk are ready when Mr. Sims arrives at the farms. The milk is stored in a large cold tank.

Mr. Sims goes from farm to farm picking up milk. When his tank truck is full, he returns to the dairy in town. At the dairy he unloads the milk. Then he is off again to pick up more milk at the farms he had not yet visited that day. Mr. Jones and Mr. Sims work for the same dairy. Mr. Jones also drives a milk truck. But he does not pick up milk at the farms. Mr. Jones goes to work in the afternoon. Much milk is at the dairy by this time. It is ready to be loaded in Mr. Jones' very large truck. The loading takes a long time. The milk has to be pumped from the tanks in the dairy into the tank on the truck.

It takes Mr. Jones eight hours to reach the city. It is a long trip. The lights of the city are finally in sight. Many people will be drinking the milk for breakfast.

Mr. Adams drives a different kind of milk truck. He delivers milk to families very early in the day. He begins his route at four-thirty in the morning. The milk has been delivered to the city dairy by Mr. Jones. The workers at the city dairy put it in bottles. The bottles full of milk are stacked in a cool room for Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams knows how many bottles of milk he needs. Every day the people on the route take the same number of bottles. They leave Mr. Adams a note if they want

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

more or fewer bottles.

At four-thirty sharp Mr. Adams leaves two bottles of milk on the front porch of a house. It is the first house on his route. He goes on down the street delivering milk to people who have ordered it.

"Just think," says Mr. Adams to himself. "Less than one day ago this milk was on the farm. It has traveled a long way in a few hours. I wonder if the people who drink it are aware of that?"

1. What time of day is it when Mr. Sims goes to work?
   1) Night
   2) Sunset
   3) Sunrise
   4) Noon

2. What is painted on the side of the truck?
   1) Pure Oil
   2) Milk Maid Dairy
   3) Good Humor
   4) Marty's Ranch

3. What is Mr. Sim's job?
   1) To repaint the truck
   2) To pick up the cows
   3) To drive the truck
   4) To sell the milk

4. Where does Mr. Sims drive the truck?
   1) To large cities
   2) To large wheat farms
   3) To large ranches
   4) To large dairy farms

5. What does he load at each farm?
   1) Fresh fruit
   2) Fresh beef
   3) Fresh milk
   4) Fresh bread

6. When are the cows milked?
   1) Every other day
   2) Every other night
   3) Morning and evening
   4) Noon and midnight

7. Where does Mr. Sims store the milk?
   1) In an army tank
   2) In a large cold tank
   3) In buckets
   4) In a large hot tank

8. When his tank is full, what does Mr. Sims do?
   1) Returns to the dairy
   2) Milks the cows
   3) Delivers the milk to houses
   4) Goes to more dairies

9. Where does Mr. Jones drive his truck?
   1) To his home
   2) To the city
   3) From the farms
   4) Out to the country

10. What time does Mr. Jones go to work?
    1) In the morning
    2) At noon
    3) In the afternoon
    4) At night

11. What does Mr. Adams do?
    1) A farmer
    2) Truck driver
    3) A policeman
    4) A city milkman

12. What do the workers in the city dairy do to the milk Mr. Jones brings in?
    1) Put it in bottles
    2) Throw it away
    3) Drink it
    4) Deliver it

13. Which man is the first one to get the milk?
    1) Mr. Adams
    2) Mr. Jones
    3) Mr. Sims
    4) Can't tell from the story

14. Which is true about the milk you drink?
    1) You get it right from the farmer
    2) Many people handle it before you get it
    3) It is put in bottles at the farm
    4) A dairy is a farm with cows which give milk

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1198

Mary was sitting on the front porch. She saw the mailman down the street. "Good!" thought Mary. "Maybe he will bring that new dress I ordered from the catalog." Mary watched as the mailman went up to the houses and placed mail in the mailboxes. Soon he would be at her house. Closer and closer came the mailman. Finally he came to the front porch. "Good afternoon" said Mary. "Did we get any packages today?"

"I believe I do have a package for this address," the mailman answered. "It is tied to the outside of my mailbag."

"Why isn't it inside with the other mail?" asked Mary.

The mailman took his mailbag from his side and began undoing the package. "I go to the Post Office at six-thirty in the morning," answered the mailman. "First I sort all the mail for my route by address. Then I put it in my mailbag so the letters on top are the first ones that I deliver. That way I don't have to dig all the way to the bottom of my mailbag to get to someone's mail. I sort the packages after I sort the letters. Some packages are too heavy to carry. A mailman in a truck delivers these. Packages like this one for you are not too large or heavy to carry. I could put your package outside with a leather strap. Then the package doesn't get in the way as I take letters out of my mailbag."

"I have always wondered why all of those straps were hanging from your mailbag," responded Mary.

"I deliver a package to someone on my route nearly everyday," said the mailman. "The straps come in handy for the packages. Sometimes I have more letters than will fit inside my mailbag. I can use the straps to tie bundles of letters on the outside."

The mailman said goodbye. He could not stay and talk with Mary. He had to finish his route by three-thirty.

1. Where was Mary when she saw the mailman?
   1) In the front yard
   2) By the mailbox
   3) In the kitchen
   4) On the front porch

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

2. Which is the best name for this story?
   1) "A Present for Mary"
   2) "How Packages are Delivered"
   3) "Mary's Question"
   4) "A Visit from the Mailman"

3. What does Mary want the mailman to bring her?
   1) A new dress
   2) A catalogue
   3) A letter
   4) A package

4. Where does the mailman carry his mailbag?
   1) On his bicycle
   2) At his side
   3) In his hand
   4) On his back

5. Why did the mailman tie Mary's package to the outside of his mailbag?
   1) The truck was too full of letters
   2) The package was too big for the mailbag
   3) This helped him hurry through the route
   4) The bag was too full of letters

6. Why did the mailman have to finish his route by 3:30?
   1) Had to go home.
   2) The postmaster wanted to see him.
   3) Quitting time
   4) Story didn't tell

7. How long is the mail route?
   1) One mile
   2) Four miles
   3) Ten blocks
   4) Story doesn't say

8. Which letters go into the mailbag first?
   1) Those delivered first
   2) Those delivered last
   3) Those too large to go on top
   4) Those he can't tie on the outside of the mailbag.

9. How did the mailman know he had Mary's package?
   1) By the size of the package
   2) By the dress inside
   3) By her name
   4) By the address

10. When in the morning does the mailman go to the post office?
    1) 6:30
    2) 7:30
    3) 8:00
    4) Story does not say

11. When are packages delivered by truck?
    1) When they are late
    2) When they are heavy
    3) When they are torn
    4) When they are long

12. What does the postman use to tie packages onto his bag?
    1) String
    2) Tape
    3) Rope
    4) Straps

13. Why are packages tied on the outside of the mailbag?
    1) So they don't get broken
    2) So they don't get lost
    3) So they don't get in the way
    4) So they don't fall out

14. How often does the mailman deliver packages?
    1) Everyday
    2) Once a week
    3) Nearly every day
    4) Not very often

15. What was the size of Mary's package?
    1) A good size to carry
    2) Very large and long
    3) Very small and short
    4) Heavy and big

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1199

Billy's father, Mr. Green, is a city mail carrier. He delivers mail to the houses on his route five times a week.

He arrives at the post office at six-thirty and begins sorting mail. He places the letters for each address on his route in small sorting boxes. Mail for each address is in a box by itself when he is through sorting.

Then Mr. Green takes out the last letters he will deliver. He places them in the bottom of his mailbag. The first letters he will deliver come out of the boxes last.

Next, he checks to see if any small packages need to be delivered. Usually he ties these on the outside of his mailbag. Very small packages go inside with the letters. Then he "shoulders" his mailbag and begins his route.

His mail route begins near the post office. It takes Billy's father five hours to walk his route. The length of mail routes are important. Some routes are long.

But, they are never longer than what the mailman can walk in a work day. Long routes are usually found where families live in closely spaced houses. Some routes are short. They usually have much mail to be delivered in a few places. Apartment and business buildings have much mail delivered.

Billy's father's route is in a neighborhood with houses. He walks about ten miles every day he delivers mail. He delivers one mailbag, full of letters and packages.

Another mailman, Mr. Jones, delivers mail to apartment buildings. He delivers four mailbags full of letters and packages His route is the same length as Billy's father's route.

At three-thirty in the afternoon, Billy's father returns to the post office. He is tired.

1. Which of these titles is best for this passage?

   1) "The Post Office"
   2) "City Mail Route"
   3) "Mail Bags"
   4) "U.S. Mail"

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE--

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

2. What does "shoulders" mean?
   1) It is the way the mailbag is carried
   2) Just something Billy's father said.
   3) Does not mean anything in this story.
   4) Everyone has two of them

3. What is Billy's father's job?
   1) A mailman
   2) A teacher
   3) A truck driver
   4) A doctor

4. How many days a week does Billy's father work?
   1) Three
   2) Five
   3) Six
   4) Seven

5. What does "shoulders" his mailbag mean?
   1) He pushes his mailbag with his shoulders.
   2) He puts the mailbag strap over his shoulder.
   3) He holds the mailbag beside his shoulder.
   4) He rests the mailbag on top of his shoulder.

6. Where does Father's mail route begin?
   1) At the drugstore
   2) Downtown
   3) At his house
   4) Near the post office

7. How long does it take father to walk his route?
   1) Two hours
   2) Three hours
   3) Six hours
   4) Five hours

8. Which is most important about mail routes?
   1) Length
   2) Houses
   3) Streets
   4) Mailboxes

9. How long can a mail route be?
   1) The distance a mailman can run in a work day
   2) The distance a mailman can walk in a work day
   3) The distance a mailman can ride in a work day
   4) The distance a mailman can carry his mailbag.

10. What kind of buildings have the most mail delivered?
    1) School
    2) Apartment
    3) Church
    4) House

11. Where does father deliver mail?
    1) Houses
    2) Schools
    3) Apartments
    4) Churches

12. How long is Billy's father's mail route?
    1) One mile
    2) Two miles
    3) Ten miles
    4) Fifteen miles

13. How many bags of mail does father deliver?
    1) One
    2) Two
    3) Three
    4) Four

14. Where does Mr. Jones deliver mail?
    1) Apartments
    2) Houses
    3) Schools
    4) Churches

15. How many bags of mail does Mr. Jones deliver?
    1) One
    2) Two
    3) Three
    4) Four

16. Which mailman carries the most mail?
    1) One who delivers to stores.
    2) One who delivers to apartments
    3) One who delivers to houses
    4) They all carry the same amount of mail

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING

Passage 1200

Have you ever seen a letter like this?

Dr. Thomas Goolsby
RFD 5
Whitehall, Georgia 30603

The first line is the person to get the letter. The third line is the town, state, and zip code area where he lives. But what does RFD 5 mean?

We know that most city people have street numbers. Most of the time people who live in the country do not have street numbers. They live on what is called an RFD route.

The R stands for rural. The F stands for free. The D stands for delivery. RFD means rural free delivery. The RFD refers to rural free delivery of the mail.

RFD 5 is a route that follows many roads and backroads in the community. Along the roads are farms with their farm houses. The people who live in the farm houses need mail delivery.

Most RFD mailmen use cars and pick-up trucks. They use a jeep when the roads are muddy or covered with snow. They leave the mail in a mailbox at the end of each driveway. Many RFD mailmen travel more than 50 miles to deliver the mail.

Each RFD mailbox has a red flag. When someone mails a letter they put the red flag up. The mailman stops when he has mail to deliver or pick up. He stops when he sees the red flag.

The RFD mailman delivers letters and packages. Sometimes the packages are too large for the mailbox. How does he alert the people? He honks his car horn. People who live in the country know what that means. The mailman has left a big package at the mailbox. City mailmen ring the doorbell. RFD mailmen honk their horn.

Every RFD route has its own mailman. He knows where everyone lives on his route. Country people depend upon him to deliver their mail. He is an important person in their lives.

1) How is rural free delivery written?
   1) DFR
   2) FDR
   3) RFD
   4) RED

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

2. Where are streets found?
   1) On the edge of town
   2) In the country
   3) In the city
   4) Outside the city

3. Where are RFD routes found?
   1) Cities
   2) On expressways
   3) In rural areas
   4) On farm driveways

4. What is the purpose of having RFD routes?
   1) To tell where someone lives
   2) To sort the mail
   3) To deliver mail in the country
   4) To deliver mail in the city

5. What people do <u>not</u> have RFD route numbers?
   1) Rural people
   2) Farmers
   3) Country people
   4) City people

6. What does the 5 stand for in RFD 5?
   1) 5 houses on the route
   2) Route 5 in the country
   3) House #5 on the route
   4) 5 miles on the route

7. What does 30603 stand for in the address of Dr. Goolsby?
   1) Zip code
   2) Telephone Number
   3) House number
   4) Apartment number

8. What does it mean when the red flag on the mailbox is up?
   1) No mail to pick up
   2) Mail to be picked up
   3) No mail delivery today
   4) Mail has already been picked up

9. What does an RFD mailman drive in bad weather?
   1) A jeep
   2) A pick-up truck
   3) A car
   4) A motor bike

10. What do city mailboxes <u>not</u> have?
    1) Numbers
    2) Red flags
    3) Names
    4) Doors

11. What does the RFD mailman bring that may not fit in the mailbox?
    1) Letters
    2) Large packages
    3) Newspapers
    4) Small packages

12. What does it mean when an RFD mailman honks his car horn?
    1) No mail today
    2) The letters are delivered
    3) A large package
    4) A small package

13. How does the mailman in the city signal for mail too big for the mailbox?
    1) He honks his car horn
    2) He leaves a note
    3) He rings the doorbell
    4) He shouts

14. When do people who live on RFD routes know there is mail too large for the mailbox
    1) The mailman walks to the door
    2) The mailman throws the package in the yard
    3) The mailman honks his horn
    4) The mailman keeps the package and leaves a note

15. How does the RFD mailman know where everyone lives?
    1) He has a map.
    2) He travels the same route.
    3) He lives on the route.
    4) He stops to talk with everyone on the route.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage1201

Mr. Clark's class was very busy. They were making a map of their community. It was a large map. It took most of the space in one corner of the room. Some students were putting names on the downtown stores. Others were putting road signs on the routes leading into the community.

Suddenly a loud buzzing noise began. The students jumped. One boy spilled paint all over the floor. "What is this?" asked Mr. Clark. He didn't look very surprised.

"It's a fire drill," answered one of the girls in the class.

"Let's follow the rules," said Mr. Clark. There was one problem. The rules were followed when all the students were at their desks. But now they were standing all around the room. There wasn't time for everyone to return to their desks. Anyway, Bill Smith always led the fire drill. His desk was by the door. Now Bill was in the corner at the back of the room. Mary Jones was working near the door. She quickly faced out of the door and held up her hand. The other students saw her. The first students there formed a single file behind her. Mary had never led the class on a fire drill. "I can't remember which exit to use," she thought quietly.

Just then she looked above the classroom door. There was a large sign. On it were red letters. FIRE DRILL USE SOUTH EXIT. Now Mary knew where to lead the class. By that time half the class was formed in a file behind her. Out the door Mary went. The students followed. She walked along the hallway to the south exit. Many other classes were in the hallway. They were all walking the same direction. Mr. Clark closed the classroom door. By that time Mary and the first students were outside. Within seconds the building was completely empty.

All the students were outside for about five minutes.

Then they heard three short buzzes. That meant that they could return. Back in the room they got busy on their map.

Shortly the principal of the school walked into the room. "Mr. Clark," he said. "The school made its best time on a fire drill today. The chief was here. He is very pleased."

1. What was Mr. Clark's class doing?
   1) Making a map
   2) Writing spelling words
   3) Painting signs
   4) Studying arithmetic

2. What caused the students to suddenly jump?
   1) A loud buzzer sounded
   2) They were shocked
   3) There was an explosion
   4) A loud sound

3. What did Mr. Clark suggest?
   1) Clean up the paint
   2) Sit very still
   3) Run outside
   4) Follow the rules

4. Why couldn't the students follow the rules?
   1) Because they were standing around the room
   2) Because they did not know them
   3) Because they were in the wrong room
   4) Because they did not care

5. Who always led the fire drill?
   1) Bill Smith
   2) Mary Jones
   3) Mr. Clark
   4) Ken Adams

6. Where was Bill's desk?
   1) Near the door
   2) In the middle of the room
   3) In back of the room
   4) By the teacher

7. Where was Bill when the fire alarm went off?
   1) Out in the restroom
   2) In the back corner
   3) In his desk
   4) In the principal's office

8. What did Mary Jones do when she saw Bill was in back of the room?
   1) Ran out of the building very fast
   2) Faced the door and raised her hand
   3) Ran to the back of the room to get him
   4) Ran down the hall for the principal

9. What did the other students do when Mary held up her hand?
   1) Formed a single file line behind Mr. Clark
   2) Ran around from person to person
   3) Formed a single file line behind her
   4) Formed a single file line behind Bill

10. What couldn't Mary remember?
    1) What to do
    2) Which hall to go down
    3) Which exit to use
    4) When to leave the classroom

11. Who was the last person to leave the room?
    1) Mr. Clark
    2) Mr. Adams
    3) Mary Jones
    4) Bill Smith

12. Which is most important to know for a fire drill?
    1) The signal for a fire drill
    2) Which student leads the class out
    3) To close windows and doors
    4) Which door to use to leave the building

STOP. CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Jim and the boys from his apartment building were in the park. They were playing football with another group of boys. Suddenly they heard a man calling to them. The boys looked toward the street. There was no one in sight. They heard the voice again. Then Jim spotted where the voice was coming from. A yellow car was driving slowly down the street. On top of the car were four large speakers. Inside the car were two men. One was driving. The other was talking in a microphone.

"The man in the car is talking to us," cried Jim.

"I have something to tell you boys," said the man. "Have you heard of the new expressway? It is planned for this end of the city. It will mean changes in this neighborhood. Almost all of the park you are playing in will be used by the expressway. All of the apartments and stores on this side of the street will be torn down. The people in this neighborhood do not want the new expressway. They would rather have their park and apartments. We are trying to stop the building of the expressway. You can help us."

Jim wondered how he and the other boys could help.

"Tomorrow night the neighborhood is holding a meeting in the park," the voice went on. "Be sure you attend. Be sure your parents attend. With enough support we can stop the expressway. The new expressway route can be some place where homes and parks will not be destroyed. The information presented at the meeting will be important." The voice grew softer and softer as the car drove down the street. Finally it disappeared around a corner.

"I have an idea," said one of the other boys. "We are having a contest now to see who wins the football game. Let's have another kind of contest. Let's see which team can bring the most people to the meeting tomorrow night."

"That's a good idea," replied Jim. "We can talk to all the people in the apartment buildings. We can talk to people in the stores. We can make signs and carry them on the street."

1. What was going to be built?
   1) A park
   2) An apartment
   3) A store
   4) An expressway

2. Who was Jim playing with?
   1) Boys from school
   2) Boys from his apartment building
   3) Boys on the street
   4) A school team

3. What were Jim and the boys playing?
   1) Basketball
   2) Cars
   3) Football
   4) Baseball

4. What did Jim and the boys hear talking to them?
   1) A car
   2) A microphone
   3) A loud speaker
   4) A man

5. Why was the man talking to the boys?
   1) To ask them to get people to the meeting
   2) To ask them to listen
   3) To ask them to keep playing the game
   4) To ask them to stop playing football

6. Where was the meeting to be held?
   1) In Jim's apartment building
   2) In the park
   3) In the street
   4) In the neighborhood

7. Why did the man's voice get softer?
   1) He stopped shouting
   2) The man lost his voice
   3) The car moved farther
   4) The loud speaker was turned down

8. What color was the car?
   1) Yellow
   2) Black
   3) Blue
   4) Green

9. What <u>didn't</u> the man in the car like?
   1) The car with the speakers on top
   2) Going around this same street so many times
   3) The idea of a new expressway
   4) The boys in the park

10. What would cause changes in the neighborhood?
    1) A new store
    2) Meetings of people
    3) New apartments
    4) Expressway

11. What was the new contest the boys planned?
    1) To see which team would win the next game.
    2) To see which team could bring the most people to the meeting.
    3) To invite a new team to play.
    4) To go to play another school team.

12. Who were the boys going to talk to?
    1) People in the street
    2) People in the houses
    3) People in the apartments
    4) People in the cars

13. What were the boys going to make?
    1) Expressways
    2) Footballs
    3) Buildings
    4) Signs

14. Which is the best title for this story?
    1) "The Yellow Car"
    2) "A Contest"
    3) "An Important Meeting"
    4) "The Expressway"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

What do you know about special routes?

Passage 1203

1. Why is more than one person needed to deliver milk?
   1) Milk will spoil if it gets warm
   2) People in the city use much milk
   3) Farmers sell much milk
   4) Takes a long time to get the milk from the farm to the city

2. How many houses does the city milkman stop at?
   1) Only those who leave a light on
   2) Only those who go to work early
   3) Only those who drink milk
   4) Only those who order milk

3. How many places on the route does a mailman visit?
   1) All places
   2) Only stores
   3) Only houses
   4) Only apartments

4. How long is a mailman's route?
   1) The distance he can deliver mail during a day
   2) The distance he wants it to be
   3) The distance he can walk in a day
   4) The distance it takes to deliver two sacks of mail

5. Where are the most mailmen needed?
   1) In small cities
   2) In towns
   3) In large cities
   4) In country areas

6. Which mailman has the longest route?
   1) One who has a RFD route
   2) One who goes to houses
   3) One who goes to stores
   4) One who goes to apartments

7. Why do mail routes change?
   1) When new houses are built
   2) When there are packages
   3) When street names are changed
   4) When new mailmen deliver mail

8. Which is most important to the RFD mailman?
   1) The kind of roads he has to travel on
   2) The number of people on the route
   3) The number of letters he delivers
   4) The size of packages he delivers

9. Why are fire drill routes important?
   1) So people can find doors
   2) So everyone will go to the same door
   3) So people know where to go
   4) So the fire will not spread

10. What is most important during a fire drill?
    1) The teacher closing the window
    2) The buzzer sound
    3) Cleaning up the desks
    4) The students getting outside

11. Why are new expressways built?
    1) To carry traffic
    2) To replace parks
    3) To replace streets
    4) To tear down old neighborhoods

12. What kind of land should not be used for an expressway?
    1) A highway
    2) A park
    3) A farm
    4) An old railroad

STOP: CORRECT YOUR PAPER. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD

PLANNING TRIPS

Let's go fishing at Blue Lake!
Do we need a boat?
Yes, I'll get the boat if you get everything else.
It's a deal!
Here is the boat!
Here is the food and fishing gear.
Too bad we forgot to plan for a car.
Yes. It's 50 miles to Blue Lake.

Passage 1204

Some communities have a bicycle race every year. The race is a lot of fun. Many people enjoy watching it. Many riders enjoy being in it. There are three steps in planning a community bicycle race.

First, the route of the race is important. Someone must decide where the race is to begin. They must decide where the race is to end. They must decide which streets and roads the race will follow. It is a good idea to have hills on the route. It is a good idea to have curves. It is hard to keep up speed on these types of routes.

A second important thing is time. A short race lasts about one-half hour. A long race can last 12 hours. Time is important when finding a route. Races on country roads are longer then races on city streets. The best race is one that uses both streets and roads.

Third, the distance of the race is important. Riders can travel only so far in one day. Some riders travel 200 miles in one day. Other riders travel only 10 miles. Total distance will depend upon the people riding. A map of the route can be made. The total distance can be given. The time to make the ride can be given.

Other things to be looked at are also important. Safety is to be kept in mind. Water may be needed by the riders. Don't forget! Prizes are to be given to the winners.

1. In planning the route of the race, what should not be planned?
   1) Which routes and roads to follow
   2) How many hills and curves to have
   3) Where to begin and end the race
   4) What to take to eat

2. What is the first step in planning a community bicycle race?
   1) Planning the length of the race
   2) Planning the route to be taken
   3) Planning the time
   4) Planning who can enter

3. What is the second step in planning a race?
   1) Planning who can enter
   2) Planning the distance
   3) Planning the time
   4) Planning the route

4. How long is a short race?
   1) 15 minutes
   2) 45 minutes
   3) Half hour
   4) An hour

5. How long can a race last?
   1) Four hours
   2) Ten hours
   3) 12 hours
   4) Twenty hours

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

6. Races take longer on what kind of routes?
   1) Country roads
   2) City streets
   3) Back alleys
   4) Expressways

7. Races are shorter on what kind of roads?
   1) Country roads
   2) Rail routes
   3) Dirt roads
   4) City streets

8. What does the best race use?
   1) Both streets and roads
   2) Both back roads and back alleys
   3) Expressways and back alleys
   4) Both back roads and dirt roads

9. What is the third step in planning a race?
   1) The distance
   2) The time
   3) The route
   4) The food

10. How far can some riders travel in a day?
   1) 100 miles
   2) 200 miles
   3) 300 miles
   4) 400 miles

11. What will total distance of the race depend on?
   1) The kind of weather
   2) The kind of people riding
   3) The kind of route used
   4) The kind of bicycles used

12. Which of the following is <u>not</u> important in planning a bicycle race?
   1) Clothes
   2) Times
   3) Routes
   4) Distance

13. What other important thing should be looked at?
   1) Safety
   2) Clothing
   3) Food
   4) Route

14. What else might be needed by the riders?
   1) Scarves
   2) Hats
   3) Tools
   4) Water

15. Who plans the bicycle race?
   1) Riders from all places
   2) Riders in the community
   3) People in the community
   4) The police department

16. Which is hardest for bicycle races?
   1) Hills and dirt roads
   2) Dirt roads
   3) Hills and curves
   4) Curves and dirt roads

17. How can people tell things about the race?
   1) Walk over the route
   2) Ride in the race
   3) Use a map
   4) Ask other riders

18. How many people may enter a bicycle race?
   1) Ten
   2) As many as want to
   3) Only those with new bikes
   4) A few

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1205

The social science class was studying agriculture. They were interested in a modern dairy farm. They wrote a letter to Milk Maid Dairy. They wanted someone to visit their class and answer their questions.

That morning the class received a letter. It read:

"Dear Social Science Class:

I am happy to learn of your interest in modern dairy farming. I can come to your classroom to talk with you, but it would be better if you came to visit me. I could then give you a tour of a dairy farm. You will see much more than I can ever tell you about. The smell of a dairy farm is important. The sounds of a dairy farm are important. The activity of a dairy farm is important. You must know about these things first hand. Then you will know about dairy farming. Please let me know if and when you can visit.

Sincerely yours,

A. D. Manly
Dairy Farm Manager"

The class was very excited. "Can we go?" they asked the teacher.

"Let's make some plans," answered the teacher. "First, we will need a map of our state. Then we will need to find the distance. We will need to find a time. We will need to fund the cost."

The class began working on their project. The field trip would be great fun. They located their town on the state road map. They located a town near the dairy farm. They measured the distance between the two. By using the scale on the map they found it was 40 miles. They wrote down the route numbers between the two places.

How were they going to travel? They could go by bus. The teacher called the bus company. It took one and one-half hours to get to the dairy farm. cost $40 to rent the bus.

They had to get the principal's OK. The teacher asked him about the $40. The school would pay it. Everything

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

was set. Now the class had to select a day. Then they had to write Mr. Manly. Then they would have a trip to a dairy farm.

1. What was the social science class studying?
   1) Geography
   2) Museums
   3) Agriculture
   4) History

2. What were they interested in?
   1) Cattle farming
   2) Vegetable farming
   3) Truck farming
   4) Dairy farming

3. Who did they write?
   1) Del Monte Vegetable Farm
   2) Sid's Cattle Farm
   3) Milk Maid Dairy
   4) Toby's Truck Farm

4. What two things did they want?
   1) Someone to take them on a bus trip
   2) Someone to come to the school and play
   3) Someone to go with them on a trip
   4) Someone to visit their class and answer questions

5. What did the class receive that morning?
   1) A package
   2) A book
   3) A surprise
   4) A letter

6. How did the dairy farm manager feel about coming to the class to talk?
   1) He did not like the idea
   2) He thought the class was too young
   3) He was sick and could not come
   4) He was happy to come

7. What better suggestion did he make?
   1) That they just read about a dairy
   2) That they get someone else
   3) That they visit a truck farm
   4) That they take a tour of the dairy

8. Why did he want them to visit the dairy?
   1) So he could sell them milk
   2) So he could stay at class
   3) So they could see more
   4) So he could meet them all

9. Which of these did Mr. Manly not mention as important to learning about the dairy?
   1) The sound of a dairy farm
   2) The name of a dairy farm
   3) The activity of a dairy farm
   4) The smell of a dairy farm

10. What does "know about things first hand" mean?
    1) To hear someone talk about it
    2) To read about them in a book
    3) To see them on television
    4) To be there yourself

11. What did the class ask after they read the letter?
    1) Let's just read about it
    2) Let's don't go.
    3) Can we go?
    4) Can Mr. Manly come here?

12. What did the teacher reply?
    1) Let's make some plans.
    2) Let's go right now.
    3) Let's just read about it.
    4) Let's wait till next month.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

What do you know about routes?

Passage 1206

1. What is important in planning a route?
   1) How it is to be used.
   2) If it is long or short
   3) Has it any rivers
   4) If it is hilly or level

2. What is important when planning a walking field trip?
   1) How much it will cost
   2) What day will be best
   3) How many children can go
   4) How much time it will take

3. What helps plan field trips?
   1) A phone book
   2) A map
   3) Another teacher
   4) A parent

4. How does knowing distance help plan a field trip?
   1) The cost is then known.
   2) The route is more important.
   3) The time it takes is then known
   4) How many can go is then known

5. How are routes used?
   1) To make it easy for people to go fast
   2) To connect people and places
   3) So people go the same way
   4) So people know how to get to a place

6. What takes place over routes?
   1) Streets
   2) Roads
   3) Trips
   4) Highways

7. When do people use routes?
   1) Only when they go to the store
   2) Once a week
   3) Three times a week
   4) Every day

8. What kind of route is best for a trip?
   1) A route with rest stops
   2) A long route in a short time
   3) A route without rest stops
   4) A route that is hard to travel

9. Who does <u>not</u> use the same route day after day?
   1) A milkman
   2) A delivery man
   3) A mailman
   4) A bus driver

10. Which route has a special name?
    1) Trip to school
    2) Trip to the zoo
    3) Trip to work
    4) RFD

11. When will a name like Stagecoach Hill change?
    1) When the route is no longer used
    2) When trucks replace stagecoaches
    3) When people agree upon a new name
    4) When the old people are gone

12. Why are expressways built?
    1) To carry cars only
    2) To carry less traffic
    3) To replace streets
    4) To carry traffic faster

13. When an expressway work as planned?
    1) When trucks get on the expressway
    2) When there is a traffic jam
    3) When the police have to patrol the expressway
    4) When the cars leave the expressway

14. Who uses routes?
    1) Only drivers
    2) Children going to school
    3) People walking
    4) Everyone

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD

LEARNING ABOUT BOUNDARIES

Passage 1207

You are going to read about boundaries in this book. You already know about many boundaries. However, some boundaries you read about will be new.

Some boundaries are near your home. You have heard people talk about the county line. It is the boundary between two counties. You cross the county line if you live in Jackson County and visit friends in Clarke County. This is a boundary that men have made.

Other boundaries are not man made. They are rivers and mountains which act as barriers. They stop people from following just any route. Rivers and mountains are crossed at only a few places. People find those places and use them.

The stories in this book tell about only a few boundaries. You will be able to point out many others as you read.

1. What are you going to read about in this book?
   1) Maps
   2) Boundaries
   3) Rivers and mountains
   4) Cities

2. Where are some boundaries?
   1) In cities
   2) In towns
   3) In the country
   4) At state lines

3. What boundary do people often talk about?
   1) City line
   2) Street line
   3) County line
   4) Water line

4. Where is a county line?
   1) Between two houses
   2) Between two counties
   3) Between two countries
   4) Between city blocks

5) Who can cross county lines?
   1) Only visitors
   2) Anyone
   3) County police
   4) People moving

6. Who decides where a county line should be?
   1) The County Sheriff
   2) The County School Board
   3) Farmers in the county
   4) All people in the county

7. Which of these statements about boundaries are true?
   1) All boundaries are man made
   2) All boundaries are straight
   3) All boundaries are made by men and nature
   4) All boundaries are made by nature

8. What do barriers do?
   1) Let people follow any route
   2) Let people follow only certain routes
   3) Let people follow many different routes
   4) Let people travel faster

9. Where can rivers and mountains be crossed?
   1) At one place
   2) At many places
   3) At no place
   4) At a few places

10. Which is the best name for this story?
    1) "Rivers and Mountains"
    2) "A Story About Boundaries"
    3) "County Lines"
    4) "Some Boundaries are Man Made"

STOP CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

Passage 1208

"John," said father. "Let's cut the grass in the yard."

"OK," said John. "I will get the lawn mower, if you will get the rake."

The two went into the front yard and began cutting. "How far this way should I cut?" asked John. "Mr. Smith's lawn begins near here."

"I will walk along the property line," said father. "You cut where I walk."

John cut where his father walked. He looked back at the cut grass when he reached the fence. That was the boundary line between his family's yard and Mr. Smith's yard. It was very easy to see. It would not be easy to see when the grass grew up again. The boundary is there all the time. It only shows on grass cutting day. John was happy he didn't have to cut Mr. Smith's yard, too.

1. What does father want to do?
   1) Play with John
   2) Rake leaves
   3) Plant flowers
   4) Cut the grass

2. What was father to get?
   1) The lawnmower
   2) The hoe
   3) The rake
   4) A box

3. What yard did they cut?
   1) The front yard
   2) The back yard
   3) Mr. Smith's yard
   4) The front and back yard

4. What didn't John know?
   1) How to cut grass
   2) Where Mr. Smith's yard began
   3) How big the yard was
   4) How long his father would help

5. Which did John do?
   1) Walk along the property line
   2) Cut where he wanted
   3) Cut where father walked
   4) Walked where Mr. Smith told him.

6. When did John look at the cut grass?
   1) When he reached Mr. Smith's
   2) After he went inside
   3) When he reached the fence
   4) When father stopped walking

7. What was the boundary line?
   1) The cut grass
   2) The yard
   3) John's house
   4) Mr. Smith's house

8. Which tells about the boundary line?
   1) It was always hard to see.
   2) It was always easy to see.
   3) It was easy to see with the grass cut.
   4) It was hard to see with the grass cut.

9. When is the boundary line there?
   1) Only on grass cutting day
   2) Everyday
   3) When it is easy to see
   4) Only when the grass is high

10. Why was John happy?
   1) He finished working.
   2) He finished cutting grass.
   3) He knew the boundary line.
   4) He wouldn't have to cut Mr. Smith's grass.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1209

Bill and his father are beginning the spring work. They live on a large ranch in eastern Montana. An important job in the pring is to fix the fence that goes around their land.

"I'll call Ralph Smith," said father. "He is always ready to work on the line fence. He can bring a hired hand. Four of us can finish the job in one day."

"The fence didn't need much work last year,' said Bill. "I hope we find it in good shape this year."

"Every year is different," said father. "Ralph Smith and I bought our ranches at the same time That was fourteen years ago. We have always kept a good fence. Our cows don't get on the Smith place, and his don't come on our land. That makes it easy to keep track of the animals. The fence is important to both of us."

1) What surrounded Bill's ranch?
   1) Cattle
   2) Ranches
   3) A fence
   4) Hills

2. How was the weather at Bill's ranch?
   1) Mild
   2) Hot
   3) Cold
   4) Cloudy

3. How many people worked on the fence?
   1) Three
   2) Four
   3) Five
   4) Six

4. When did Ralph Smith buy his ranch?
   1) Fourteen years ago
   2) Before Bill's father
   3) After the fence was built
   4) In the spring

5. How was the fence last year?
   1) Needed a lot of work
   2) Torn up
   3) Didn't need much work
   4) Gone

6. Why was the fence important?
   1) Kept animals separate
   2) Kept neighbors away
   3) Kept out tracks
   4) Kept weeds out

7. How was the fence every year?
   1) Needed a lot of work
   2) Didn't need much work
   3) Different
   4) Didn't need any work

8. Which part of Montana did Bill live in
   1) North
   2) South
   3) East
   4) West

9. Who worked for Ralph Smith?
   1) Father
   2) A hired hand
   3) Bill
   4) A farmer

10. What is this story mainly about?
   1) An animal
   2) A fence
   3) A ranch
   4) A neighbor

STOP. CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1210

"John," called Peter. "Let's go play in the old building."

"Sorry," answered John. "I can't leave home to play. Remember how long we were gone yesterday? Well, I was in trouble when I got home last night. My parents will not let me leave our yard for the rest of this week."

"Come on," called Peter. "It is just across the street. You won't get in any trouble."

"You play at my house this afternoon," replied John. "That way I will not get in trouble. Mother says that outside our yard is out of bounds. That means the sidewalk is my boundary. We have lots of room to play here. We can begin work on the tree house we talked about. That will keep us busy for the rest of the week."

"Well, I guess so," answered Peter. "This week our boundary is your yard. Next week our boundary should include the entire neighborhood."

1. What was John's boundary this week?
   1) The old building
   2) The entire neighborhood
   3) Peter's yard
   4) John's yard

2. How long will it be until the boys can play in the old building?
   1) One week
   2) Two weeks
   3) Three weeks
   4) Four weeks

3. What was John's boundary line this week?
   1) The old building
   2) The entire neighborhood
   3) His yard
   4) The sidewalk

4. How could Peter keep John out of trouble?
   1) Stay at home
   2) Play at John's house
   3) Come in early
   4) Play across the street

5. Why was John in trouble?
   1) He had played in the old building
   2) He had come home late
   3) He had visited Peter
   4) He was outside his boundary

6. Why did Peter visit John?
   1) To play in the old building
   2) To play in John's yard
   3) To get John to visit him
   4) To get John in trouble

7. Where was the best place for the boys to play for the next week?
   1) Peter's yard
   2) John's yard
   3) Playground
   4) Old building

8. What was the boys' regular boundary?
   1) Peter's yard
   2) Entire neighborhood
   3) John's yard
   4) The sidewalk

9. What would John and Peter build ?
   1) Bird house
   2) Tree house
   3) Dog house
   4) Club house

10. What is this story mainly about?
    1) John's trouble and boundaries
    2) Peter and John
    3) Old building and tree house
    4) John's yard and Peter's visit

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1211

Earl lives on the south side of County Line Road and James lives on the north side. They are good friends and spend much time playing together. Earl has a small swimming pool and James has spent nearly every day during the summer at his house. But summer is nearly over and both boys are going to begin school in September.

"Hey, James," said Earl. "I won't be able to play tomorrow because I am going to register for school."

"I go to register in a week," replied James. "Maybe we will be in the same school. I hope we are able to go to school together."

The next day James and Earl met and began to play. "What school did you register at " asked James?

"Mount Stuart School," answered Earl. "Which school are you going to register at?"

"Apple Valley School," answered James. "That means we will not go to the same school. My father told me that you and I live in different counties. The counties have different school districts. County Line Road is the boundary line between the school districts. You will go to school in Hall County and I will go to school in Jackson County. We will not see each other during the school day. But we can still play together after school."

1. What is between the two boys' houses?
   1) A fence
   2) A road
   3) A yard
   4) A ditch

2. How do we know the boys are good friends?
   1) They are the same age.
   2) They are the same size.
   3) They have the same toys.
   4) They play together often.

3. What can be said about the summer weather where the boys live?
   1) Cold
   2) Cool
   3) Warm
   4) Hot

4. What month of the year is it?
   1) June
   2) July
   3) August
   4) September

5. What did Earl do before James?
   1) Jump in the swimming pool
   2) Register for school
   3) Begin school
   4) Shop for school clothes

6. What do the boys want to do?
   1) Go to the same school
   2) Ride the same school bus
   3) Be in the same room
   4) Have the same teacher

7. How much time passed between the boys' registrations at school?
   1) Two days
   2) Four days
   3) Seven days
   4) Ten days

8. Where is James going to register for school?
   1) Mount Stuart
   2) Mountain School
   3) Apple Creek School
   4) Apple Valley school

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

9. What did James want to know?
   1) Where Earl registered
   2) How large was Earl's school
   3) When Earl started school
   4) What time Earl came home from school

10. What is County Line Road?
   1) A busy road
   2) A boundary
   3) A state highway
   4) A straight road

11. Where didn't the two boys live?
   1) In the same county
   2) In the same state
   3) In the same country
   4) East of the river

12. Where is Hall County?
   1) North of Jackson County
   2) South of Jackson County
   3) East of Jackson County
   4) West of Jackson County

13. What has the same boundary as the counties?
   1) The states
   2) The towns
   3) The farms in the area
   4) The school districts

14. Why wouldn't the boys see each other during the day?
   1) They were going to different schools.
   2) Earl was moving to another town.
   3) James had to work during the day.
   4. Swimming season was over.

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

15. When could the boys play together?
   1) After school
   2) Before school
   3) During school
   4) At night

16. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) "Two Boys at Home"
   2) "A Boundary Between Friends"
   3) "A New School"
   4) "Swimming at Home After School"

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1212

Bill and Mike could hardly wait until Saturday. They were going to the football game. The Bears were playing the Colts. It was going to be a good game.

Saturday arrived. Bill, Mike, and Mike's father found their seats on the fifty yard line. Those were good seats since much of the game would be played at mid-field.

It was Bill's first time to watch a football game. He had many questions about how it was played. "Why does the game stop when someone steps over the white line which goes around the playing area?" asked Bill.

"It stops only when the player carrying the ball steps over the line," answered Mike. "That white line is a boundary line for the players. The ball carrier is out of bounds if he steps over the other side of the field. A team makes six points if their player gets over the line at the other team's end of the field. They are the four important boundaries on the football field. The side boundaries are called side lines and the end boundaries are called end zones. The object is for one team to get one of i players and the ball into the other team's end zone."

"How do you know when that happens?" asked Bill.

Just then a roar came from the thousands of people watching the game. Bill looked around very surprised.

"That's how you tell," shouted Mike. "The fans get very excited when the team scores. Let's stand up and ye

1. What teams were playing?
   1) Bears and Rams
   2) Colts and Cubs
   3) Cubs and Rams
   4) Bears and Colts

2. When did the boys see the game?
   1) Friday
   2) Saturday
   3) Sunday
   4) Monday

3. Who had never seen a football game
   1) Mike's father
   2) Mike
   3) Bill
   4) The fans

4. Where could Mike and Bill best see the game?
   1) Up field
   2) Down field
   3) Cross field
   4) Mid-field

5. How does a team make six points?
   1) Go out of bounds
   2) Throw ball out of bounds
   3) Cross midfield
   4) Take ball into the end zone

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

6. What are end zones and sidelines?
   1) Scores
   2) Lines
   3) Boundaries
   4) Fields

7. What happens when a player goes out of bounds with the ball?
   1) Game stops
   2) Team scores
   3) Fans cheer
   4) Game ends

8. When do the fans roar?
   1) When they go home
   2) When teams are at mid-field
   3) When a player steps over the sidelines
   4) When a team scores

9. Who asked many questions?
   1) Bill
   2) Bill's father
   3) Mike
   4) Mike's father

10. What yardline was closest to mid-field?
   1) Thirty
   2) Forty
   3) Fifty
   4) Sixty

11. Who told Bill the rules?
   1) Mike
   2) Mike's father
   3) Bill's father
   4) The fans

12. How did Bill and Mike feel about going to the game?
   1) They didn't care
   2) Their father s made them go
   3) They dreaded it
   4) They could hardly wait

13. Who cheered first?
   1) Bill
   2) Mike
   3) Fans
   4) Mike's father

14. What is this story mainly about?
   1) Crossing sidelines
   2) Football boundaries
   3) End zones
   4) Making six points

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1213

The Jackson family was planning a trip to visit Uncle Joe. He lived in Detroit, Michigan. This was the children's first trip up North. Father showed Shirley and Freddie a road map. Father was marking the way from Georgia to Michigan that they would take on their long drive.

"What are those lines?" Freddie asked. "Which lines do you mean, the ones for roads and rivers?" Father wanted to know. Freddie pointed to a black line that looked like this _ ___ _ ___.

His father said, "Those are state boundary lines. On one side is Georgia and on the other is Tennessee. Can you show me the line between Georgia and South Carolina, Freddie?"

Shirley and Freddie looked for all the boundary lines they could find. In Michigan Freddie found another line. It looked like this _ _ ___ _ _ ___. It was wider than the state boundaries.

"That's a line between two countries," Mr. Jackson said. "That line is the one between the U.S. and Canada, on this map. After we visit Uncle Joe maybe we can take a trip into Canada. It is not hard for people to get into Canada even though it is another country."

The children wondered what it would be like to go into another country. Would it be like the movies on T V.?

1. Which direction is Canada from Georgia?
   1) North
   2) South
   3) East
   4) West

2. Canada is which one of the following?
   1) State
   2) City
   3) Country
   4) County

3. Where does Uncle Joe live?
   1) Michigan
   2) Missouri
   3) Mississippi
   4) Tennessee

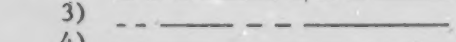
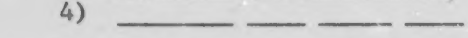
4. How were the Jacksons going to travel on their trip?
   1) Train
   2) Bus
   3) Plane
   4) Car

5. Which line is not a boundary line on a map?
   1) State
   2) Road
   3) Country
   4) County

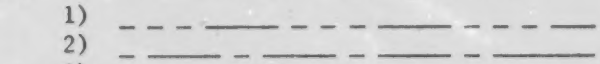
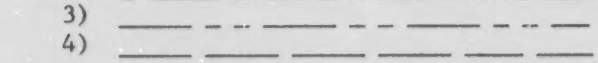
6. In which paragraph does it say that father is planning the route?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Four
   4) Five

7. Where did Freddie find the boundary between the U.S. and Canada?
   1) South Carolina
   2) Michigan
   3) Tennessee
   4) Georgia

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE--

8. Which is a boundary between two countries?
   1)
   2)
   3) 
   4) 

9. Which is true about boundaries between two countries?
   1) They are wider than state boundaries on the map.
   2) They are thinner than state boundaries.
   3) They are colored red.
   4) They are as wide as the other lines.

10. Which is a state boundary line?
   1) 
   2)
   3) 
   4)

11. The best title for this story is what?
   1) "Another Country"
   2) "A Trip to Canada"
   3) "Planning the Trip"
   4) "Lines, Lines"

12. Why were the children excited about the trip?
   1) They were going to see Detroit.
   2) They were going to visit Uncle Joe
   3) They had never been North before.
   4) They were going to cross some boundary lines.

13. Which is most important to take on a trip?
   1) Book
   2) Map
   3) Picture
   4) Road map

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR ANSWER ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1214

"Watch carefully, children," said Mr. Jackson. "We're getting close to the Georgia state line. Tell me when you think we have crossed the state boundary."

Shirley and her brother watched the side of the road, looking for the boundary line. Mother said, "Look, there's a sign down the road!" "Oh, no!" shouted the children.

The sign said WELCOME TO TENNESSEE. The children couldn't understand how they had missed the state line. They had looked so carefully. Mother and Father laughed.

Father explained that there was no line marking state boundaries. Not like the lines on the map they had looked at so carefully before the trip. Usually there was only a sign like the one they had just passed. Then Mother told Shirley and Freddie to look for clues that they had left Georgia.

"Look at the license plates on that car," cried Freddie. "Those aren't the same color as ours. Those must be Tennessee plates. Almost all the cars passing us have those plates." Then Shirley shouted, "There's another clue on that big sign!"

"Which sign?" her brother asked. "The one with the name of the state governor on it. That's not the name of our governor!"

Father thought the children had four some good clues. He listened as they talked about how easy it was to go from one state to another. The children were going to have a contest. Who would be the first one to see clues that they were going to enter another state?

1. What is the best title for this stor
   1) "The Governor"
   2) "On Our Trip"
   3) "State Lines"
   4) "Looking for Clues"

2. Which state were the Jacksons in fir
   1) Tennessee
   2) Georgia
   3) Kentucky
   4) Alabama

3. One of these was <u>not</u> a clue.
   1) License plates
   2) Welcome sign
   3) Governor's name
   4) Boundary line

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE--

4. Who saw the sign saying Welcome?
   1) Mother
   2) Father
   3) Shirley
   4) Freddie

5. Who saw the first clue?
   1) Shirley
   2) Father
   3) Freddie
   4) Mother

6. What was the first clue they found?
   1) The sign saying wlecome
   2) The license plates
   3) The sign with the governor's name
   4) The mark of the boundary

7. How did Freddie and Shirley feel in Paragraph 2?
   1) Afraid
   2) Excited
   3) Bad
   4) Disappointed

8. What did Mr. Jackson tell the children to look for?
   1) Cows crossing the road
   2) Cars with strange license plates
   3) The state boundary line
   4) Signs for a place to eat

9. What did mother want the children to look for?
   1) Clues they had left Georgia
   2) Clues they had left Tennessee
   3) A sign they were close to town
   4) A sign for a place to eat

10. In which paragraph does father tell about boundary lines?
    1) One
    2) Two
    3) Three
    4) Four

11. Which is true about boundary lines?
    1) They are lines on the ground
    2) They are fences or walls
    3) They are lines on a map
    4) There are no such things

12. What did father think in the last paragraph?
    1) The children were noisy
    2) They were going to have a contest
    3) Freddie and Shirley were hungry
    4) The children had found good clues

13. What did the children plan for the rest of the trip?
    1) To look for more clues
    2) To count the signs
    3) To have a contest
    4) To read the road map

14. How would you know you were in another state?
    1) A fence or line marks the boundary
    2) People drive different cars
    3) Signs would give clues
    4) There is no way to tell

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

Passage 1215

"All right now, is that everything we need from the catalog?" Mrs. Towns asked. It was going to be a big order. The Towns' lived in a small town with few stores, so they had to order things they wanted from the Sears catalog. Mr. Towns needed some tools for the truck. Mrs. Towns ordered cloth to make the two girls dresses and winter coats. And, Christmas wasn't far off.

Sam watched his mother fill out the order. When she came to the end, she said, "This package will be too heavy to come by mail. It will have to be sent Parcel Post. Sam, come let me show you how to figure out which Parcel Post Zone we live in."

Sam asked his mother, "Why couldn't they mail the package? And, what is a Parcel Post Zone?" Mrs. Towns explained that the mailman could not take care of very heavy packages. Their order from the catalog was 10 pounds over the limit. "So it will be sent by Parcel Post," said Mrs. Towns. "Each zone is part of the country or state. Everyone living there is in the same zone. Knowing the zone will make it easier to get the package to the right address."

In the catalog was a chart that showed the different zones. All you needed was your zip code. Sam looked at the chart and saw that his family lived in Zone 1. He wrote the "1" in the space on the catalog order form. The store needed that number to send out the package. The package would come by delivery truck instead of by mail.

1. What was the family ordering from?
   1) Store
   2) Catalog
   3) Post Office
   4) Story doesn't say

2. Who was writing out the order?
   1) Sam
   2) Father
   3) Sister
   4) Mother

3. How many sisters does Sam have?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Can't tell from the story

4. How many winter coats did Mrs. Town have to make?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Three
   4) Four

5. What holiday is coming soon?
   1) Easter
   2) Christmas
   3) Father's Day
   4) Story doesn't say

6. Why did Mr. Towns need tools?
   1) The truck needed fixing
   2) He was going to build something
   3) The tractor needed to be fixed
   4. Can't tell from the story

7. When did Sam's mother talk about the package being so heavy?
   1) Before she filled out the order f
   2) While she was filling out the fo
   3) When she finished the order
   4) Can't tell from the story

8. The package was how much too heavy?
   1) 10 lbs.
   2) 15 lbs.
   3) 70 lbs.
   4) 100 lbs.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE--

9. How big is a Parcel Post Zone?
   1) One street
   2) Part of a state
   3) Whole town
   4) County

10. What did Sam use to figure out the zone he lived in?
   1) Zip Code
   2) Street address
   3) State name
   4) Family's name

11. Why wouldn't the package come by mail?
   1) Mailmen can't carry heavy packages
   2) Packages don't come by mail
   3) The Towns lived in a small town
   4) They lived in the wrong zone

12. Which zone do the Towns' neighbors across the street live in?
   1) One
   2) Two
   3) Four
   4) Five

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1216

ZIP CODES	ZONE
30100, 32000	1
33000, 34000	1
37000, 38000, 39000	2
41000, 42000, 43000	3
44000, 45000, 46000	4
49000, 50000	5

1. Zip code 37000 is in which zone?
   1) 1
   2) 2
   3) 4
   4) 5

2. Zip code 33000 is in which zone?
   1) 1
   2) 2
   3) 3
   4) 4

3. Which zip code is <u>not</u> in zone 4?
   1) 44000
   2) 43000
   3) 45000
   4) 46000

4. Zone 5 has which zip codes?
   1) 46000, 49000
   2) 37000, 39000
   3) 49000, 50000
   4) 45000, 50000

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1217

"My father says the town is going to tear down those old buildings along the river," said Jerry. "Because they are so old and crowded together the fire department is afraid a fire will start. I wonder why those buildings were put there. Now they are crowded, and are hard to get to by car. Not like the ones on the other side of the river."

"Let's go down to the Main Street Bridge and look for Uncle Joe," Ken said. "He knows all about what the town was like a long time ago."

The old man was pleased that the boys had come to him. "Why are all the old buildings on this side of the river, Uncle Joe? On the other side the buildings are new, and across town they are building new offices."

Uncle Joe sat back and began to tell Ken and Jerry about the days when the town began to grow. "There had been farms in this area for many years. Stores were built where the old buildings are now, and people began to move into town to live. The river was deep enough for small river boats. The boats took the farmers' crops to market, and they brought goods and people to the growing town." The old man stopped and lit his pipe. Then he said, "The land along the river soon was crowded with buildings. There was no way for people or horses and wagons to get across the river. In the old days people didn't know how to build bridges like the one on Main Street. The town kept growing out, along this side of the river. And, to the west of the river. When wide, strong bridges were built," Uncle Joe said, "People began to think about building on the other side of the river."

The river was not a barrier any more.

1. Why were the buildings going to be torn down?
   1) They might fall into the river
   2) They were old and dirty
   3) They might catch on fire
   4) They were in the way

2. Whose father said the buildings were going to be torn down?
   1) Joe's
   2) Jerry's
   3) Ken's
   4) Tom's

3. Where were the boys going?
   1) They were going swimming
   2) They were looking for Ken's father
   3) Fishing off the Main Street Bridge
   4) Looking for Uncle Joe

4. Why is the man called "Uncle Joe?"
   1) He is Jerry's uncle
   2) He is Ken's uncle
   3) He is a nice old man
   4) He is someone's uncle

5. What had been in the area first?
   1) Stores
   2) Farms
   3) Bridge
   4) Boats

6. Where did the town first grow up?
   1) On both sides of the river
   2) Out from the river
   3) Along one side of the river
   4) Can't tell from the story

7. In which direction did the town grow
   1) North
   2) South
   3) East
   4) West

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE--

8. Which title is best for this story?
   1) "Uncle Joe"
   2) "The Old Town"
   3) "The River"
   4) "Main Street Bridge"

9. Where did the boats carry the crops?
   1) To a farm
   2) To be sold
   3) To a warehouse
   4) To be packed away

10. What did the boats bring to the town?
   1) People, cattle, wheat
   2) People, cloth, food
   3) Farmer's crops
   4) Stores and buildings

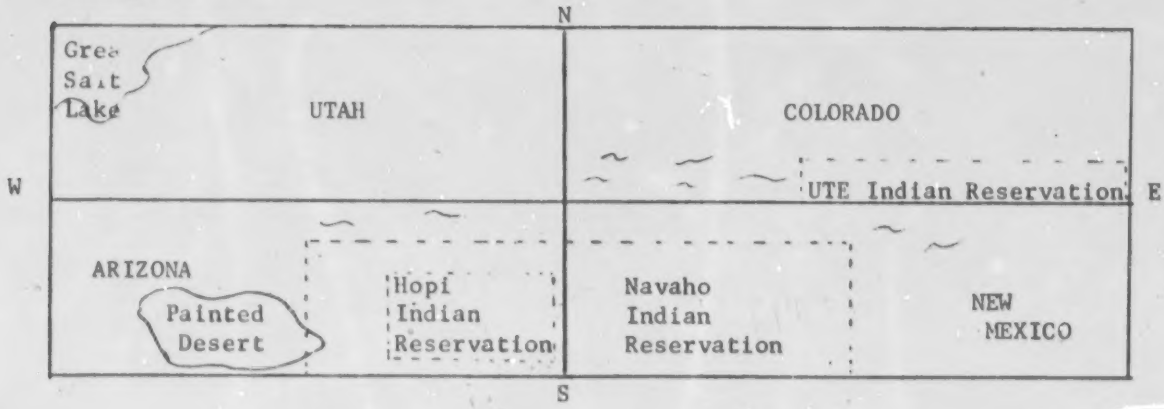
11. Who were the first people to live in the area a long time ago?
   1) Farmers
   2) Teachers
   3) Store owner
   4) Bankers

12. Why didn't the town first grow on both sides of the river?
   1) Not enough people
   2) People couldn't get across
   3) No one wanted to live across the river
   4) Can't tell from the story

13. When did the town grow on both sides of the river?
   1) When one side got crowded
   2) When people wanted new houses to live in
   3) When a bridge was built
   4) When roads were built

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 12



1. Which state is not shown on the map?
   1) Colorado
   2) New Mexico
   3) Arkansas
   4) Utah

2. The UTE Reservation is in which state?
   1) Utah
   2) Colorado
   3) Arizona
   4) New Mexico

3. This line _____ marks what kind of boundary?
   1) State
   2) Reservation
   3) Desert
   4) City

4. Where do the Hopi Indians live?
   1) On a reservation in Colorado
   2) In all of the states on the map
   3) On a reservation in Arizona
   4) In the Great Salt Desert

5. Which state is north of Arizona?
   1) Utah
   2) Colorado
   3) New Mexico
   4) Arkansas

6. Very dry lands are found where?
   1) Colorado and Utah
   2) Utah and New Mexico
   3) Arizona and Colorado
   4) Utah and Arizona

7. Which is the best name for the lines on the map?
   1) State
   2) Reservation
   3) Boundary
   4) Direction

8. How many Indian Reservations are on the map?
   1) 1
   2) 2
   3) 3
   4) 4

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1219

Far out in the western United States is a desert place named "The Four Corners" because the borders of four different states touch there. This land looks unfriendly and strange to people who are used to tall trees, thick green grass and plenty of fresh water. Rain hardly ever falls, and the ground is rocky and rough underfoot. In some parts, you can see high rocks called mesas rising from the ground. The mesas have steep sides and tops as flat as tables. They look like small mountains whose tops have been cut off.

Living is not easy in this desert area, but some peoples have always chosen to live in deserts just as some have found reasons to live in the coldest places. The Hopi Indians have lived in "The Four Corners" for hundreds of years. They were there long before there were states. Finding places with enough water for drinking, cooking and farming was hard. Growing crops on hard soil was also a struggle, but the land gave the Hopis protection from other Indians.

The word Hopi means "Peaceful Ones," and these people found the peace they wanted in "The Four Corners." They built their homes on the mesas or in the sides of hills. So, even though they had to climb up and down steep paths to get to their fields and to the springs for water, the Hopis were safe enough to live and farm there for centuries.

1. What is "The Four Corners"?
   1) A place where Indians live
   2) Where two streets come together
   3) A place where four states touch
   4) The four corners of a state

2. In what part of the U. S. do the Hopis live?
   1) North
   2) South
   3) East
   4) West

3. Which of these tells what the land is like?
   1) Wet and flat
   2) Dry and rough
   3) Dry and flat
   4) Wet and rough

4. A desert is best explained as a place where:
   1) There are rocky hills.
   2) There is sand and rocks.
   3) It doesn't rain very often.
   4) It rains all the time.

5. How long have the Hopis lived in this part of the country?
   1) Less than 100 years
   2) More than 200 years
   3) Less than 50 years
   4) Less than 10 years

6. What is <u>not</u> true of how the Hopi lived?
   1) They were farmers.
   2) They had to climb up to their homes.
   3) They had as much water as they needed.
   4) They often lived on high ground.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

7. What was most imporant to the Indians when choosing a site for their village?
   1) High ground
   2) Good soil for farming
   3) Water close by
   4) Flat land

8. The high flat areas where some Hopis live are called what?
   1) Mesas
   2) Hills
   3) Morains
   4) Mountains

9. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) Hopi Farming
   2) Desert Life
   3) Land of the Hopis
   4) Hopi Houses

10. What did the Hopis do to protect themselves from other Indians?
    1) Built walls around their village
    2) Kept the ditches around their village filled with water
    3) Built their homes in the hills
    4) Made good bows and arrows

11. Which of these tells what the climate is like in "The Four Corners"?
    1) Heavy rainfall
    2) Humid
    3) Hardly any rainfall
    4) Cold

12. Which word best describes the Hopis?
    1) War-like
    2) Smart
    3) Peace-loving
    4) Rich

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1220

It is very early in the morning. So early that it is still dark in the Hopi town of Oraibi. Oraibi is a very old town, so old that when Spanish explorers came to this country in 1540 they found Indians living in Oraibi. Even then the Hopis were living in stone houses that were sometimes four stories high.

Now Oraibi is waking up to a new day. The women are using ground corn to make breakfast. After the men eat breakfast, they climb down the steep trails that lead to their fields. The men spend most of the day taking care of the fields of corn, squash, beans, and cotton. The Hopis are good farmers and are proud of their work.

While the men work down in the fields, the women stay busy carrying water up from the springs and grinding up corn between flat stones. Corn is the Hopis' most important food, but it has to be ground before it can be used for cooking. There is always much work to be done in a Hopi town.

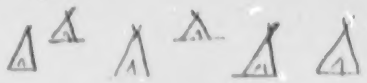
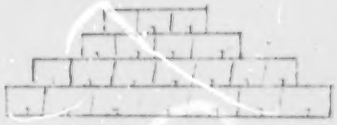
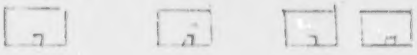
1. What is the best title for this story?
   1) Oraibi
   2) Hopi Life
   3) The Hopi Farmers
   4) The Corn Growers

2. What was Oraibi?
   1) Name of a Hopi man
   2) Name of a Hopi village
   3) Name of a Hopi food
   4) Name of a Hopi woman

3. How old was Oraibi?
   1) Now very old
   2) Very young
   3) Very old
   4) Story does not say.

4. Which explorers found the Hopis living in towns?
   1) French
   2) English
   3) Americans
   4) Spanish

5. When did explorers find the town of Oraibi?
   1) 1550
   2) 1540
   3) 1450
   4) 1490

6. Which is most like the town of the Hopis?
   1) 
   2)
   3) 
   4) 

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

7. What kind of corn was used for breakfast?
   1) Corn that was roasted
   2) Corn on the ear
   3) Corn that was fried
   4) Corn that was ground

8. How did the men get to the fields?
   1) Drove a car
   2) Rode a horse
   3) Walked
   4) Story does not say.

9. What crop was <u>not</u> raised?
   1) Potatoes
   2) Corn
   3) Cotton
   4) Squash

10. Where did the women get their water?
   1) From a faucet
   2) From springs
   3) From a pipe
   4) From wells

11. What did the women spend a lot of time doing?
   1) Cleaning house
   2) Washing clothes
   3) Grinding corn
   4) Hunting

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1221

Etta felt her mother's hand on her arm. Was it time to get up already? "Mama," she said, "it is still dark outside. It can't be time to get up."

Etta's mother scolded her softly. "Hush, you will wake your father. I want you to pack the corn you ground yesterday and get it ready for the men to take with them on their trip to the salt lakes."

Etta got up. Then she remembered. Today, her father and some of the other men would go for salt. It was a long way and much corn would have to be packed for the twenty-five day trip. They would need corn to eat on the way as well as corn to trade.

"When will the men have to go again for the salt?" Etta asked her mother. "I can't remember when the last trip was."

"The men from the village go only a few times a year to trade for salt with other Indians," Mother replied. "Since the trails to the salt lakes are long and hard, they only go when the weather is good, and they bring back enough salt to last for a long time."

Soon Etta was dressed and packing the food her father would carry on the trip. After breakfast the men would start their long walk. For as long as she could remember the village had gotten its salt from the Indians to the north.

1. What time of the day is it in the story?
   1) Morning
   2) Noon
   3) Afternoon
   4) Night

2. Who woke Etta up?
   1) Father
   2) Sister
   3) Mother
   4) Brother

3. What was Etta supposed to do for her father?
   1) Wash his shirt
   2) Cook the breakfast
   3) Wrap him a sandwich
   4) Pack up some corn

4. Who was going on the trip?
   1) Father and mother
   2) Father and other villagers
   3) Father and brother
   4) Story does not say.

5. What would be brought back from the trip?
   1) Salt
   2) Corn
   3) Cloth
   4) Water

6. How long would the men be gone?
   1) Only a week
   2) Two weeks
   3) Less than three weeks
   4) Almost four weeks

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

7. How many times a year do they go for salt?
   1) 1 - 3 times
   2) 4 - 5 times
   3) 6 - 8 times
   4) 10 or more times

8. Where do the Indians to the north get the salt?
   1) From the store
   2) Out of a hole in the ground
   3) Dug from the mountain
   4) From a salt lake

9. What kind of route did the men travel on?
   1) Roads
   2) Trails
   3) Streets
   4) Tracks

10. In which direction did the men travel to get the salt?
    1) North
    2) South
    3) East
    4) West

11. When did Etta's mother scold her?
    1) After Etta had eaten breakfast
    2) Before Etta got up
    3) Before supper
    4) After Etta packed the food

12. Which is the best name for this story?
    1) Long Trip
    2) Etta and the Corn
    3) Trading for Salt
    4) Grinding Corn

13. Which word best describes how Etta felt in Paragraph One?
    1) Happy
    2) Sad
    3) Tired
    4 Sleepy

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1222

Young Bear listened quietly to the older Hopi men as they sat around the fire talking. Although Young Bear was tired after a long, hard day of walking, he wanted to hear the stories the men were telling. They had seen and done so much more than he had, and their tales were exciting. As the boy fell asleep, they were talking about a Hopi town their village had traded with for many, many years. Tomorrow, they would visit this town.

The next morning Grey Eagle woke his son. "Come," he said to Young Bear, "the others are already up, and we want to get started. We have a lot of trading to do before we can begin the trip back to our village. Hurry, it's getting late!"

The boy asked his father, "Why do we always take our pottery to this town, and why don't we buy baskets from anyone else?"

Grey Eagle answered, "The people of our village are known for many miles for making strong, beautiful pottery. Near our village there is a special clay that we use in making our pots. The village we go to now does not have this kind of clay, so when they make pottery it is not as good as ours."

"Are their baskets better than ours?" Young Bear asked.

"Yes," his father said, "the plant these people use for making baskets makes good strong baskets that last a long time. This plant does not grow near our village, so the baskets we make are not very good. As long as I can remember, our villages have traded these things. It is a long trip over a difficult trail, but it is worth it. This way each village is able to have what it cannot make for itself."

1. Which is the best title for this story?
   1) Baskets and Pots
   2) Young Bear
   3) Hopi Travel
   4) A Good Trade

2. Who is Grey Eagle?
   1) Young Bear's father
   2) Young Bear's uncle
   3) A man from Young Bear's village
   4) Story does not say.

3. Who was the last person to wake up?
   1) Grey Eagle
   2) Young Bear
   3) Hopi
   4) Running Bear

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

4. Why were they making this trip?
   1) To take a walk
   2) To buy horses
   3) To trade their pottery for baskets
   4) To trade their baskets for pottery

5. What does Young Bear's village site have that the other villages do not?
   1) A special plant
   2) A special rock
   3) A special clay
   4) A special tree

6. About how far away was the village they were going to?
   1) Half a day's trip
   2) A day away
   3) Two days away
   4) Three days away

7. What is the name of this tribe of Indians?
   1) Hopi
   2) Ute
   3) Cherokee
   4) Creek

8. For how long have the two villages traded?
   1) 10 years
   2) 15 years
   3) 25 years
   4) More than 25 years

9. What are the baskets made from?
   1) Rope
   2) Cloth
   3) Clay
   4) A plant

10. What is the pottery made from?
    1) Grass
    2) Sand
    3) Rope
    4) Clay

11. What does Grey Eagle mean when he talks about trading?
    1) Buying something from someone for a price
    2) Giving something to someone for free
    3) Selling something to someone for a price
    4) Giving one thing and getting something else in return.

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1223

Running Fox listened to the white-haired man. His grandfather, White Deer, was telling Running Fox and some of the other boys the story of how their village had been built. The old man had learned the story from his grandfather.

"It was a long time ago," White Deer said. "The town my grandfather lived in as a boy was very crowded. Soon there were too many people and not enough water or land for farming. So, some of the younger men packed food and water and set out to find a place for a new village. They planned to come back for their families after finding a good site. My grandfather's father was one of those who went."

"How far did the men go, grandfather?" Running Fox asked.

"They were gone for many weeks," the older man said. "Stories told of a big river far from here on the other side of the mountains, and the young men went to find this river. They had spent several weeks crossing the mountains when they saw the river way off in the distance.

Three days later they finally reached the river and found that it was even bigger than the stories had said. There was no way to get across the river, so the men decided to build the new village on this side.

They then returned for their families. My grandfather," White Deer said, "was only a small boy like you, Running Fox."

The boy was quiet. He was wondering if anyone would ever get across the river. All the Hopi towns he knew of were on this side of the river.

1. Who was telling the story?
   1) Running Fox
   2) Grey Eagle
   3) White Deer
   4) Yellow Feather

2. Whose grandfather was the boy in White Deer's story?
   1) White Deer's grandfather
   2) Running Fox's grandfather
   3) Grey Eagle's grandfather
   4) Story does not say.

3. Which was <u>not</u> a reason for the people in the old man's story to look for a new village?
   1) There were a lot of people.
   2) There was not enough land for farming.
   3) There was not enough water.
   4) There was too much land to farm.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

4. Who went to look for a new village?
   1) Some of the young men
   2) All of the people in the village
   3) Just the young men
   4) All of the men of the village

5. Where did stories say the river was located?
   1) A few miles away
   2) On the other side of some mountains
   3) Down in a deep valley
   4) On the other side of the desert

6. How long were the men gone?
   1) A year
   2) A week
   3) Many days
   4) Many weeks

7. How long did it take to get to the river once they saw it?
   1) One day
   2) Two days
   3) Three days
   4) A week

8. How did they get across the river?
   1) By canoe
   2) Walking on rocks
   3) Over a bridge
   4) They didn't cross it.

9. Which word best describes the river?
   1) Boundary
   2) Route
   3) Site
   4) Barrier

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1224

Brown Fox waited for his little sister Cloud to catch up with him on the path. The path from the village to the fields was very steep, and he was afraid his sister might fall. Their parents were already far down the path. It was harvest time, and everyone in the family, even the women, helped in the fields to get the corn harvested. Hopi men did most of the farming, but now everyone who could work was helping.

Brown Fox told Cloud to hurry. Soon the two children were down in the fields. Brown Fox pulled on his sister's arm as she started into the field. "No," he said, "that isn't one of our fields. Last year it belonged to our family, but this year the village leaders gave it to another family. Our fields are over there, to the west."

The Hopi farmer does not own his land, the village owns it. Every year village leaders tell the farmers which fields will be theirs for the year. That way every farmer has some good land and some that may not give him a good crop. At harvest time, then, everyone in the village has a crop to use for food.

"How can you tell which fields are ours?" Cloud asked her brother

"See, in the middle of the field is a large flat stone. It has the name of the family on it. Every field has a stone like that. Some fields have sticks, small stones, or a narrow path to mark the edge. Everyone knows where the fields begin and end, so there is usually only the stone with the family's name."

The children reached their fields and found their parents already working. "Hurry, there is much work to be done before it gets dark," Father said. Brown Fox and Cloud began to pick up the ears of corn.

1. Which is the best title for the story?
   1) Harvesting the Corn
   2) Hopi Farming
   3) Cloud and Brown Fox
   4) Field Markers

2. Who was Brown Fox waiting for?
   1) Mother
   2) Father
   3) Sister
   4) Brother

3. Where were the children's parents?
   1) In the fields working
   2) Back in the house
   3) Behind the children on the path
   4) Story does not say.

4. Who did most of the farming?
   1) The Hopi men
   2) The Hopi women
   3) Everyone in the Hopi village
   4) Story does not say.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

5. Why did Brown Fox pull on his sister's arm?
   1) To make her hurry
   2) She went into the wrong field.
   3) She was beginning to cry.
   4) To keep her from falling

6. In which direction were the fields belonging to the children's family?
   1) North
   2) South
   3) East
   4) West

7. Who owns the land used by Cloud's father?
   1) Cloud's father
   2) Cloud's mother
   3) The village
   4) The state

8. Why are Hopi farmers given different fields each year?
   1) So they will not fight over land
   2) So everyone will always have enough food
   3) Because some families are smaller than others
   4) Story does not say.

9. What time or season of the year is it in the story?
   1) Winter
   2) Spring
   3) Summer
   4) Fall

10. What is in the center of every field?
    1) Tree
    2) House
    3) Stone
    4) Fence

11. Which is <u>not</u> used to mark the boundaries of the fields?
    1) Small stones
    2) Sticks
    3) Paths
    4) Walls

12. Which is used most often to mark the boundaries?
    1) Sticks
    2) Paths
    3) Small stones
    4) None of these

<u>DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET</u>

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1224

Brown Fox waited for his little sister Cloud to catch up with him on the path. The path from the village to the fields was very steep, and he was afraid his sister might fall. Their parents were already far down the path. It was harvest time, and everyone in the family, even the women, helped in the fields to get the corn harvested. Hopi men did most of the farming, but now everyone who could work was helping.

Brown Fox told Cloud to hurry. Soon the two children were down in the fields. Brown Fox pulled on his sister's arm as she started into the field. "No," he said, "that isn't one of our fields. Last year it belonged to our family, but this year the village leaders gave it to another family. Our fields are over there, to the west."

The Hopi farmer does not own his land, the village owns it. Every year village leaders tell the farmers which fields will be theirs for the year. That way every farmer has some good land and some that may not give him a good crop. At harvest time, then, everyone in the village has a crop to use for food.

"How can you tell which fields are ours?" Cloud asked her brother

"See, in the middle of the field is a large flat stone. It has the name of the family on it. Every field has a stone like that. Some fields have sticks, small stones, or a narrow path to mark the edge. Everyone knows where the fields begin and end, so there is usually only the stone with the family's name."

The children reached their fields and found their parents already working. "Hurry, there is much work to be done before it gets dark," Father said. Brown Fox and Cloud began to pick up the ears of corn.

1. Which is the best title for the story?
   1) Harvesting the Corn
   2) Hopi Farming
   3) Cloud and Brown Fox
   4) Field Markers

2. Who was Brown Fox waiting for?
   1) Mother
   2) Father
   3) Sister
   4) Brother

3. Where were the children's parents?
   1) In the fields working
   2) Back in the house
   3) Behind the children on the path
   4) Story does not say.

4. Who did most of the farming?
   1) The Hopi men
   2) The Hopi women
   3) Everyone in the Hopi village
   4) Story does not say.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

5. Why did Brown Fox pull on his sister's arm?
   1) To make her hurry
   2) She went into the wrong field.
   3) She was beginning to cry.
   4) To keep her from falling

6. In which direction were the fields belonging to the children's family?
   1) North
   2) South
   3) East
   4) West

7. Who owns the land used by Cloud's father?
   1) Cloud's father
   2) Cloud's mother
   3) The village
   4) The state

8. Why are Hopi farmers given different fields each year?
   1) So they will not fight over land
   2) So everyone will always have enough food
   3) Because some families are smaller than others
   4) Story does not say.

9. What time or season of the year is it in the story?
   1) Winter
   2) Spring
   3) Summer
   4) Fall

10. What is in the center of every field?
    1) Tree
    2) House
    3) Stone
    4) Fence

11. Which is not used to mark the boundaries of the fields?
    1) Small stones
    2) Sticks
    3) Paths
    4) Walls

12. Which is used most often to mark the boundaries?
    1) Sticks
    2) Paths
    3) Small stones
    4) None of these

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1225

The village of Hotavila was quiet. There was going to be a meeting that night which concerned everyone in the village. For weeks people had been arguing and talking, but tonight the decision was going to be made.

People from a Hopi village to the south had asked to be allowed to join the village of Hotavila. They would no longer live in their village which was far out in the desert, a day's walk from Hotavila. The springs which gave them water had less water in them every year, and they would soon run dry. This year there would not be enough water for the village.

These were not the only people who were having trouble. Every year that part of the desert had less rain, and other villages had already been left empty by the people going someplace else to live.

That night, after much talk, the people of Hotavila decided that they would have much to gain if the other Hopis joined them. It would be easier to defend Hotavila from other Indians, and there was more than enough land and water for farming. The two villages had traded together for many years, so they knew the people well. Everyone would gain if the others came to live in Hotavila.

Soon no one would be living to the south of Hotavila, and there would be no villages to trade with. The desert kept people from moving south.

1. Which best describes Hotavila this night?
   1) Noisy
   2) Still
   3) Excited
   4) Sad

2. How many people would be at the meeting?
   1) Everyone
   2) Just the men
   3) Only the women
   4) Everyone except the children

3. How long had the people of Hotavila been talking about the problem?
   1) A day or two
   2) More than 5 days
   3) A week or two
   4) The story does not say.

4. In what direction would you walk from Hotavila to get to the other village?
   1) North
   2) South
   3) East
   4) West

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

5. What did the people from the other village want?
   1) To trade with Hotavila
   2) To have the people from Hotavila move to their village
   3) To take over Hotavila as their own village
   4) To come live in Hotavila

6. Why was there less water every year?
   1) They used more every year.
   2) It was wasted.
   3) It rained less every year.
   4) The story does not say.

7. What was it like in the area around the southern village?
   1) Dry
   2) Wet
   3) Hot
   4) Cold

8. How did the people of Hotavila feel about the others coming there?
   1) Happy
   2) Sad
   3) Excited
   4) Angry

9. Who would gain the most if the two villages joined?
   1) Hotavila
   2) Other villagers
   3) None
   4) Everyone

10. How long had the people from the two villages known each other?
    1) They just met
    2) A few days
    3) A few years
    4) A long time

11. Which statement is <u>not</u> true?
    1) The desert kept people from moving south.
    2) Some people had been arguing about the decision
    3) Hotavila had enough water.
    4) Hotavila did not need to be defended from other villages.

12. How are important decisions made in Hotavila?
    1) The people get together and talk.
    2) The chief makes a law.
    3) They have an election.
    4) The story does not say.

13. Which is the best title for this story?
    1) The Desert
    2) Joining Together
    3) Trading With Other Indians
    4) The Water Problem

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1226

The land in many states in the United States changes very little from one end of the state to the other. Florida, for example, is low and flat, while Tennessee is covered with mountains and hills. In Georgia, however, we find that the land and the weather change so much from areas to area that the people build different kinds of houses and grow entirely different crops. Life in North Georgia is not at all what it is in South Georgia.

The southern half of Georgia is a plain, which means that the land is level and not much higher than the ocean. In some places, swamps have formed because the land is so low. The largest of these is the Okefinokee Swamp which is near the east coast of the state. Here the ground is always soggy and feels like a sponge. Under the moss-covered trees you can often see snakes and beautiful white swamp-birds standing on one leg. Swamps like this form in places where the water table is as high or higher than the land. Water table is the name given to that place in the ground below which the earth is soaked with water.

Most of South Georgia, however, is not swamp. Rather it is the kind of land good for large farms. A person driving in this area may see nothing but large square fields for miles and miles. In the old days, almost all the farmers here grew cotton. The soil and the weather were perfect for this crop, and Georgia cotton was used in the northern United States and even as far away as France. Today, cotton is no longer such an important crop, partly because the farmers found that planting only one crop year after year drained away many plant foods and made the soil very poor.

Besides cotton, many of Georgia's farmers now grow peanuts, tobacco, and corn and many of them raise cattle and hogs.

1. Which of these is true?
   1) All the states have the same kind of land.
   2) The land in Georgia changes very little from place to place.
   3) The land in some states changes very little from place to place.
   4) None of these

2. Which word best describes Florida?
   1) Level
   2) Hilly
   3) Wet
   4) Dry

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

3. Which of the following would not be found in Tennessee?
   1) Hills
   2) Swamps
   3) Cliffs
   4) Valleys

4. Which is true about a plain?
   1) It is below sea-level.
   2) It is covered with trees.
   3) It is high above sea-level.
   4) It is flat.

5. Where in Georgia is the Okefinokee Swamp?
   1) The Southeast
   2) The Southwest
   3) The Northwest
   4) The Northeast

6. The highest point that underground water reaches is called?
   1) Sea-level
   2) Swamp
   3) Water table
   4) The story does not say.

7. A swamp is best described as a place where:
   1) Much moss grows
   2) It rains very often.
   3) It is wet and cold.
   4) The ground is wet and soggy.

8. Which can not be found in South Georgia?
   1) Large farms
   2) Trees
   3) Mountains
   4) Swamps

9. Which used to be Georgia's most important crop?
   1) Peanuts
   2) Cotton
   3) Corn
   4) Tobacco

10. Which is most harmful to the land?
    1) Planting peanuts
    2) Swamps
    3) High water table
    4) Planting the same crop every year

11. What is the best title for this story?
    1) South Georgia
    2) Swamps
    3) Cotton Farming
    4) The Plain

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1227

Georgia is divided into North and South by the "fall-line," an imaginary line marking the end of the plains and the beginning of a plateau. A plateau, like a plain, is flat, but it is also high, usually far above sea-level. The fall-line in Georgia passes from Augusta in the East through Milledgeville and Macon, to Columbus in the West. North of this line we find the Piedmont Plateau. Long ago there were mountains here, but they were eroded away. After thousands of years, rain, wind and earth movement wore away the mountain-tops and smoothed out the land.

Right at the top of the state, there are mountains. The Appalachians, a very long chain of mountains that runs from the Northern United States down through Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, ends in North Georgia. The roads here curve and twist, and often there are deep valleys on one side of the road and steep cliffs rising up on the other side. As late as April and May, patches of snow can still be found in shaded areas. This is beautiful country, covered with forests.

Because of the shape of the land, farms in North Georgia are smaller than they are in the South, and people raise chickens rather than cattle or hogs. Many farmers make money from the forests that grow on their land. They sell trees which are used in making lumber, paper and telephone poles.

If we could see Georgia from the side, it would look very much like a huge play-ground slide, low and flat on one end then rising up steeply to become very high on the northern end.

1. Which marks a division of Georgia into North and South?
   1) The plateau
   2) The plain
   3) The fall-line
   4) The mountains

2. The fall-line is best described as:
   1) A barrier
   2) A boundary
   3) A river
   4) None of the above

3. Which marks the western end of the fall-line?
   1) Columbus
   2) Macon
   3) Augusta
   4) Piedmont Plateau

4. The Piedmont Plateau was formed in how many years?
   1) 100
   2) 200
   3) 300
   4) More than 300

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

5. What causes erosion, or wearing away, of the land?
   1) The fall-line
   2) The plateau
   3) The weather
   4) The mountains

6. The Appalachians do not run through which state?
   1) Florida
   2) Kentucky
   3) North Carolina
   4) Tennessee

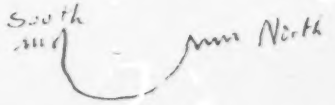
7. In which direction from the fall-line is there hilly count y?
   1) South
   2) North
   3) East
   4) West

8. Which may not be found in the far North of Georgia?
   1) Trees
   2) Snow
   3) Valleys
   4) Plateaus

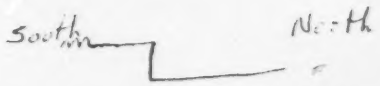
9. Why are farms usually small in North Georgia?
   1) Because of the way the land is formed
   2) Because the people raise chickens
   3) Because there are so many trees
   4) Because there is little rain

10. Seen from the side, Georgia looks like:
    1)

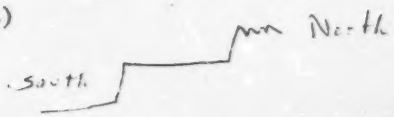
    2)



    3)



    4)



STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1228

The Indians who lived in the Southern United States, that part east of the Mississippi River and south of what is now Virginia, were simple people. They did not hunt buffalo like the Indians in the Northwest, nor did they build huge, many-storied houses like the Hopis and the Pueblos. The forest which grew all over the Southeast before the white man came gave them protection. If there was danger, they could always hide in the trees, and the soil was so good that they could grow enough food for themselves without having to hunt.

These Indians chopped down enough trees to give each family a garden plot about one hundred feet wide and one hundred feet long. Their main crop was corn, also called "maize," but they grew pumpkins, beans, sunflower seeds, tobacco and goards as well. The gourd is a fruit which comes in many colors, shapes and sizes and which grows, like squash, on a vine. The Indians used the dried, hollow shell of the goard for drinking cups, dippers and other eating tools. Their farming tools were made of wood, and they had no machines or animals to help them with the work.

One of the customs, or habits, of the Southeastern Indians was drinking what we call the "black drink." This was a very strong tea made by boiling the leaves of a certain shrub. The people drank this tea only at special times, like our holidays. The Creek Indians, who lived in Georgia and Alabama, drank it before their important council meetings to clear their minds for thought and talk. We know very little about other Southeast Indian customs because the early white settlers did not take the time to understand the Indians before they drove them off the land.

1. How big is the Southeastern United States?
   1) As big as the Mississippi
   2) As big as Georgia
   3) Bigger than Georgia
   4) As big as Virginia

2. Which is true of the Southeastern Indians?
   1) They were farmers.
   2) They hunted buffalo.
   3) They built large homes.
   4) They lived in Virginia.

3. What was the land like?
   1) Covered with mountains
   2) Covered with forests
   3) Dry and rocky
   4) Swampy

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

4. Where did these Indians get their food?
   1) From the wh te man
   2) From animals
   3) From the soil
   4) From the trees

5. What was the most important food of these Indians?
   1) Beans
   2) Pumpkins
   3) Gourds
   4) Maize

6. Why did the Indians grow gourds?
   1) Because they were useful q in eating
   2) Because they were good to eat
   3) Because they helped in farming
   4) Because they were pretty

7. Which is true about the way these Indians farmed?
   1) They used gourds for planting.
   2) They had to work hard.
   3) They used buffalo to pull their plows.
   4) They had large farms.

8. What was the "black drink?"
   1) Tea
   2) A shrub
   3) A holiday
   4) A creek

9. Why did the Indians use the "black drink?"
   1) Because they wanted to be happy
   2) Because they were Creeks
   3) To make them think better
   4) Because they did it all the time

10. A custom is:
    1) Tea-drinking
    2) Something people do because they are used to doing it.
    3) Something only Indians did.
    4) A holiday

11. The white settlers didn't understand the Indians' customs because:
    1) They were too busy helping the Indians.
    2) The did not take the time.
    3) Indians do not have customs.
    4) None of the above

12. What is the best title for this story?
    1) Blood-Thirsty Indi ns
    2) Indian Farming
    3) Indian Customs
    4) Southeast Indians

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1229

Hunting Indians lived in tents or teepees, houses they could pack up and take with them as they followed the game, the animals they hunted. The Hopis built large, solid houses in the sides of cliffs to protect them from the heat and wind of the desert as well as from other Indians. Since they were farmers, the Indians of the Southeast forests had no need to move very often. Nor did they need to band together in buildings like the Hopis. These Indians built small, rectangular houses with curved roofs and covered them with bark or with mats of grass and straw called "thatch." The houses could not easily be moved, but they were light and cool. Where there were enough houses to form a town, the people built fences made of sharp wooden stakes. Fences like this are called palisades. Anyone trying to climb over the palisades to attack the town met a very pointed welcome.

These Indians built not only houses but large heaps of earth known as mounds. The mounds were piled up on top of underground log houses, and when an important Indian died, his ashes were placed in one of the mounds. Later, mounds were used in another way. The Indians built huge, flat-topped mounds around a low courtyard. These were not for burying. They served as platforms for religious buildings called temples which were made out of thatch. In the temples, the people worshipped the sun. A holy fire was kept burning all the time by old men. The people believed that the fire was given to them by the sun and that terrible things would happen to them if they let it go out: the sun would punish them.

Because the houses of the Southeast Indians were made of light materials, none of them are left. But we can still find mounds scattered over the land. There are some at Etowah, Georgia. People are now studying the mounds to see what more we can learn about the Indians who built them.

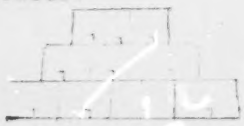
1. Which kind of house would be best for an Indian who must move often?
   1) A cave
   2) A tent
   3) A cliff-house
   4) A thatch house

2. "Game" is:
   1) Animals
   2) Hunters
   3) Tents
   4) A trail

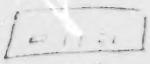
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

3. Which is most true of farmers?
   1) They live in groups.
   2) They live in tents.
   3) They move around a lot.
   4) They tend to stay in the same place.

4. Which Indians thought most about the weather when building their houses?
   1) The hinting Indians
   2) The Southeast Indians
   3) The Hopi Indians
   4) The story does not say.

5. Which looks most like Southeast Indian houses?
   1)
   
   2)

   3)

   4)
   

6. When did the Indians use thatch?
   1) In place of bark
   2) In farming
   3) In building roofs
   4) In covering their houses

7. Palisades are used for:
   1) Protection
   2) Building houses
   3) Farming
   4) Weapons

8. Why were the first mounds built?
   1) For protection
   2) To cover houses
   3) For burial places
   4) For temples

9. What do we call the Indians' religious buildings?
   1) Thatch
   2) Temples
   3) Mounds
   4) Tombs

10. Why did the Indians think that the temple-fires were holy?
    1) Because the sun had given them the fires
    2) Because old men tended them
    3) Because they were frightened
    4) Because they didn't know any better

11. What remains of the Southeast Indians?
    1) Houses
    2) Etowah, Georgia
    3) Temples
    4) Mounds

12. What is the best title for this story?
    1) Indian Religion
    2) Indian Mounds
    3) Indian Buildings
    4) Indian Farming

13. What did the Indians think would happen to them if the temple fire went out?
    1) They would get cold.
    2) They would be punished by the moon.
    3) Good things
    4) Terrible things

14. Why are people now trying to learn more about the Indians?
    1) Because they want to learn how to make mounds
    2) Because they feel bad about the treatment of the Indians
    3) Because they are interested in Indian history and customs
    4) Because mounds have coconuts inside

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.
ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1230

There has never been a group of people without religious beliefs. Some worship one God who cannot be seen, others worship statues, and worship many gods. But all people have believed in something that is higher and more powerful than man. This force is free from the laws of nature and can do many things that men cannot do.

The American Indians believed in what we call "mana." By "mana" we mean an invisible force or power that is everywhere in the world. "Mana" may enter any object in the world, and, while it is there, it makes that thing holy and powerful.

The Indians also believed in spirits. These are living things that men cannot see. They thought that when a person dies, a part of him stays alive. This part cannot be seen and is called the person's spirit or soul. Sometimes, the soul stays behind and wanders the earth, and sometimes it goes to a place like heaven except that the souls of both good and bad people go to the Indian heaven. The Indians didn't have the idea of punishment after death.

Most people in the United States today think that only people have souls, but the Indians believed that plants, animals, the wind, and the rain all had spirits in them. They did not think a man was so different from a buffalo or a tree. Since a spirit is in every living thing, the Indians felt that all things must be treated carefully and with respect. They did not want to hurt the spirit or make it angry. For example, everything that had to do with planting a crop was thought of as a religious act, showing respect to the spirit of the earth, the sun, the seed and the rain.

The Indians thought that the spirits just visit in plants, animals and men. When the body of a plant or an animal dies, the spirit goes back to its home. It goes back into "mana," but, if it had been treated well, it would return in a new shape to serve man again.

1. What do all groups of people have in common?
   1) God
   2) Religious beliefs
   3) Statues
   4) None of the above

2. Which of the following is not true?
   1) All peoples have beliefs.
   2) Some people believe in more than one god.
   3) Some people worship statues.
   4) All people believe in the same religion.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

3. Which would <u>not</u> describe something a group of people could worship?
   1) It is strong.
   2) It is not natural.
   3) It is weak.
   4) It is different from man.

4. What do we call something which the Indians believed can be everywhere at the same time?
   1) Mana
   2) God
   3) Religion
   4) An object

5. Which of the following can be seen?
   1) Mana
   2) A statue
   3) A spirit
   4) A soul

6. What is another word for "spirit"?
   1) Heaven
   2) Mana
   3) Soul
   4) Person

7. What does <u>not</u> happen to a dead Indian?
   1) His spirit goes to heaven.
   2) His spirit walks around
   3) His spirit cannot be seen.
   4) His spirit is punished

8. Who believed that souls are in all living things?
   1) White men
   2) Indians
   3) Good people
   4) Bad people

9. Which of the following would most white men think most important?
   1) Animals
   2) Plants
   3) Men
   4) The wind

10. Why did the Indians think planting was a holy act?
   1) Because there were spirits in the land, the sky and the seed
   2) Because God gave them the seeds
   3) Because they were hungry
   4) None of these

11. Which is <u>not</u> true of spirits?
   1) They come from mana.
   2) Each one belongs to one body.
   3) They come inside many shapes.
   4) Some live in plants.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1231

Have you ever wondered about how people first learned to farm, or how they thought of building houses? Men have not always known how to raise crops or build houses. Thousands and thousands of years ago men ate only wild fruits and nuts and the meat from the animals they killed, and they lived in places like caves.

The Indians wondered about these things and found an answer in a story called "The Corn Legend." A legend is a story which a group of people pass down from generation to generation and which the people believe to be true. For example, the story of George Washington and the cherry tree is a legend. "The Corn Legend" explains how the Indians discovered corn, and this is the way they tell it:

"A long time ago, when Indians were first made, there was one Indian who lived far, far away from any others. This man became very lonely. He stopped eating and for days just lay dreaming in the sunshine. When he woke up, he saw something standing near him which, at first, frightened him very much. But when it spoke, his heart was glad, because it was a beautiful woman with long, light hair. She did not look like any Indian. He found that if he tried to approach her, she seemed to go farther away. So he sang to her of his loneliness and begged her to stay. At last she told him that she would always be with him if he did just as she said.

She led him to some very dry grass and told him to set fire to it. When the ground was burned over she said, "When the sun sets, take me by the hair and drag me over the burned ground." He did not want to do this, but she told him that wherever he dragged her something like grass would spring up, and he would see her hair coming out between the leaves. She also said that if he planted the seeds every year, he would always have plenty to eat. So he did as she said, and, to this day, when they see the cornsilk on the cornstalk, the Indians know she has not forgotten them."

1. What did the first men not eat?
   1) Nuts
   2) Bread
   3) Fruit
   4) Meat

2. Where did the first men live?
   1) In houses
   2) In apartments
   3) Wherever they found wood to build houses
   4) Wherever they could find shelter

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

3. A legend is:
   1) A very old story
   2) True
   3) False
   4) A fairly new story

4. Which word best describes the story of George Washington and the cherry tree?
   1) History
   2) The truth
   3) Legendary
   4) A lie

5. How did the lonely Indian in "The Corn Legend" feel when he first saw the lady?
   1) Happy
   2) Scared
   3) Lonely
   4) Curious

6. Which was <u>not</u> at first true of the lady?
   1) She was distant.
   2) She was pretty.
   3) She was friendly.
   4) She had long hair.

7. Which was ture about the lonely Indian?
   1) He was warned about his singing.
   2) He was silly.
   3) He wanted to learn about corn.
   4) He wanted her to stay.

8. When was the Indian supposed to drag the lady?
   1) When the sun set
   2) When the grass grew
   3) As soon as the ground was burned
   4) As soon as the grass was dry

9. Which of the following is true?
   1) The lady now lives in the cornstalk.
   2) The cornsilk reminds the Indians of the lady.
   3) The Indians no longer have to plant the corn every year.
   4) None of these

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1232

Of the Indian tribes that used to live in Georgia, the Cherokee was the largest. The Cherokees were smart and strong, but less war-like than the Indians in the North. Since they lived far inland rather than by the sea it was a long time before they met any of the white men who had come to America. When they did meet the new people, they were helpful and friendly.

In 1775, when the American Revolution began, the Cherokees decided to fight on the English side because the English had been kinder and more fair with them than the Americans. They fought hard, but at the end of the war, in 1784, they made peace with the United States. The agreement they made is called a "treaty." The Indians thought this treaty was almost holy, and they were careful never to break it. After this, the Cherokees were peaceful and hardworking, taking easily to the ways of the white men. They even wrote a constitution very much like the United States Constitution, and they built schools. Again and again, people took parts of their land from them, but the Cherokees did not break their treaty.

Then, after a few years of peace, gold was discovered on Cherokee land in North Georgia, and the state of Georgia began to claim the land. Greedy white men drove the Indians from their farms and took their animals. At last, in 1838, the United States Army came down. The Cherokees were moved to camps, all their things were taken from them, and mostof their homes were burned. They were forced to travel from Georgia to Arkansas and finally to Oklahoma in the middle of winter. On this "trail of tears," as the Cherokees called the path they took to the West, 4,000 out of 14,000 Indians died. Today, there are only a few Cherokees left scattered through the North Georgia mountains.

1. Where did the Cherokees <u>not</u> live?
   1) Inland
   2) In Georgia
   3) By the sea
   4) In the forest

2. Which does <u>not</u> describe the Cherokees?
   1) War-like
   2) Strong
   3) Helpful
   4) Smart

3. When did the Cherokees meet white men?
   1) In 1775
   2) After a while
   3) Right away
   4) In 1784

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4. Why did the Cherokees choose the English side in the American Revolution?
   1) Because of the treaty
   2) Because the Americans had been good to them
   3) Because the Americans attacked them
   4) Because the English had been more fair

5. What word best describes an agreement between two groups of people?
   1) War
   2) Treaty
   3) Constitution
   4) Revolution

6. Which does <u>not</u> describe the Cherokees after the American Revolution?
   1) Troublesome
   2) Good citizens
   3) Interested in education
   4) Peaceful

7. Why were the Indians careful not to break their treaty?
   1) Because they were afraid of the white man
   2) Because they wrote a constitution
   3) Because they gave their word, which was almost holy
   4) Because they were happy with things as they were

8. What caused people to claim the Cherokee land?
   1) The law
   2) Greed
   3) The treaty
   4) Ignorance

9. Which of the following best describes the Cherokees in the years between 1784 and 1838?
   1) Hungry for gold
   2) Poor
   3) Clinging to old ways
   4) Patient

10. Who came down to the Cherokee lands in 1838?
    1) The English
    2) The United States Army
    3) Greedy white men
    4) Georgians

11. How were the Cherokees treated in 1838?
    1) Fairly
    2) Better than they deserved
    3) Harshly
    4) Lawfully

12. Where do most Cherokees live today?
    1) In Oklahoma
    2) In Georgia
    3) On the "trail of tears"
    4) In Arkansas

<u>DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET</u>

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

In California there grows a certain kind of tree which cannot be found anywhere else. These trees are evergreens, which means that they don't lose their leaves in the fall. They are so big that their tops seem to get lost in the sky. We can hardly believe that such trees could be named after one man, a man called Sequoyah.

Sequoyah was one of the great men of the Cherokee Tribe. The Indians called him Sikwayi, but other people found this name hard to pronounce, so they called him Sequoyah. He was born in 1760 somewhere in the Southeastern United States. When he was still young, he had an accident which left him crippled for life. For many years he watched white men making marks with ink on paper. He saw that writing makes so many things easier. He thought about this, and then he decided to make an alphabet for his people, the Cherokees. People made fun of him, and there were times when Sequoyah had to write on leaves because he had no paper. But soon he had made not only an alphabet, but also rules for writing the Cherokee language.

In 1821, the Cherokee leaders agreed to give Sequoyah's alphabet a try. To their surprise, they found that it worked. The whole Cherokee Nation was filled with great excitement and was eager to use the alphabet.

Within just a few months, more than half of the people could read and write. Very soon after, the Cherokees were printing a newspaper on a printing press they built themselves.

But Sequoyah was not content. He decided to cross the Mississippi River to teach the Western Cherokees how to write. He even dreamed of an alphabet that would work for all the Indian languages, but, for many reasons, this was not possible.

Finally, in his old age, Sequoyah set out for Mexico. He had heard a legend which said that a small band of Cherokees had once wandered into Mexico. Sequoyah wanted to find the lost story of these Indians. The old man never came back from his journey, and to this day, no one knows what happened to him or what he discovered.

The alphabet Sequoyah gave to the Cherokees made new people of them. Stories say that they went from house to house with scraps of paper or pieces of bark. On the paper and the bark were messages in their own language. It is amazing how fast they learned how to write. But people who study such things tell us that is is because Sequoyah's alphabet was very good.

1. Where can sequoyah trees be found?
   1) In the sky
   2) In California
   3) In the Southeastern United States
   4) In Indian villages

2. The Indian name of the maker of the Cherokee alphabet was:
   1) Big Tree
   2) Sequoyah
   3) Sikwayi
   4) None of these

3. When was Sequoyah born?
   1) 1821
   2) 1812
   3) 1670
   4) 1760

4. Why did Sequoyah want to make an alphabet?
   1) He wanted to help his people.
   2) He wanted to be like white men.
   3) He wanted to be famous.
   4) He wanted to be chief.

5. How did the Cherokees feel at first about Sequoyah's idea?
   1) Eager
   2) Excited
   3) Unsure
   4) Angry

6. Which of the following was <u>not</u> true of the Cherokees?
   1) They used the alphabet.
   2) Many of them stayed unsure.
   3) Many of them were good students
   4) They had a newspaper.

7. What did Sequoyah <u>not</u> do?
   1) Go West
   2) Go to Mexico
   3) Make an alphabet for all Indians
   4) Grow old

8. What did Sequoyah find at the end of his life?
   1) An alphabet for all people
   2) A true story
   3) A small group of Cherokees
   4) No one knows

9. Which word does <u>not</u> describe Sequoyah?
   1) Selfish
   2) Curious
   3) Restless
   4) Great

10. The Cherokees were fast learners because:
    1) The wanted to be like white men.
    2) They were smarter than other people
    3) Sequoyah made them study.
    4) Sequoyah's alphabet was good.

11. Sequoyah became crippled when:
    1) He was hit by a car.
    2) He was hurt in a hunting accident.
    3) He was hurt in the Second Indian War.
    4) Story does not say.

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1234

The Cherokees were not the only Indians who once lived in Georgia. There was also the Creek Tribe, and their history is very much like the story of the Cherokees.

The Creeks met white men before the Cherokees because they lived in Eastern Georgia near the ocean. When James Oglethorpe came from England to start the colony of Georgia, a Creek chief met him and sold him some land near the Atlantic Coast for his colony. For years, the Creeks helped the people who had come to settle in Georgia by protecting them from unfriendly Indians. But the white people kept pushing further into Creek land, and some villages finally decided to fight back. The United States Army came down to punish the Indians, attacking peaceful villages as well as the villages that were fighting. The soldiers killed the Indian men and took the women and children as prisoners. Now it was time for the Creeks, like the Cherokees, to move West.

The few Creeks who were left behind joined with other Indians, the Yuchi and the Hitchiti, and with slaves who had escaped from their owners. We call this group of people the Seminole Indians. The Seminoles lived for a while in South Georgia, then moved to Florida when Georgia became too crowded. Then the United States Government decided that the Seminoles would have to move West, too. The Indians did not want to go, and so the Seminole War began. The United States sent down seven different armies under seven different generals, but they failed each time. Finally, the Seminoles became very tired of fighting, and they agreed to go to Oklahoma where they joined their brothers, the Creeks and the Cherokees.

A few Seminoles stayed in Florida hiding in the huge swamp called the Everglades. No one could find them there. Even today, you can see Seminoles working on farms on the edge of the swamp.

1. What did the Creeks and the Cherokees have that was alike?
   1) Their towns
   2) Their looks
   3) Their history
   4) Their chiefs

2. Why did the Creeks meet white men before the Cherokees?
   1) Because they lived near the coast
   2) Because they were friendlier
   3) Because they lived in Georgia
   4) Because James Oglethorpe wanted to meet them.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE --

3. James Oglethorpe was:
   1) A Creek
   2) An American
   3) A soldier
   4) English

4. How did the Creeks help the new settlers?
   1) By fighting the English with them
   2) By living with them
   3) By protecting them
   4) By selling them land every year

5. Why did the Creeks move West?
   1) They wanted to.
   2) They were forced to.
   3) They didn't like Georgia.
   4) None of these

6. Which people did not become Seminoles?
   1) Cherokees
   2) Creeks
   3) Hitchiti
   4) Slaves

7. Where did the Seminoles live at first?
   1) In Florida
   2) In the swamps
   3) On plantations
   4) In Georgia

8. The Seminole War was fought between?
   1) The Cherokees and the Yuchi
   2) The Seminoles and the U. S. Government
   3) The Seminoles and the state of Florida
   4) The Seminoles and the state of Georgia

9. How did the Seminoles feel about going West?
   1) They didn't care.
   2) They were eager to join their brothers out West
   3) They were very unhappy about it.
   4) None of these

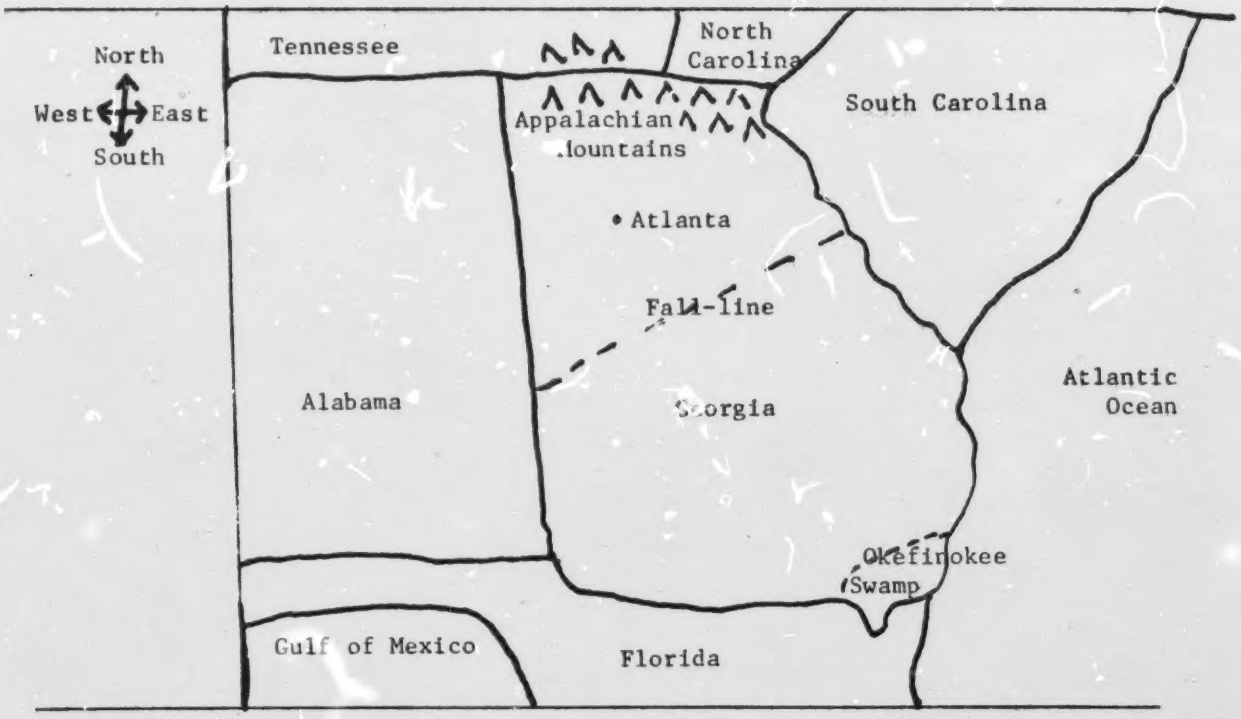
10. Which word describes the Seminoles as fighters?
    1) Fierce
    2) Weak
    3) Uncaring
    4) Losers

11. Where in the South can we still find Seminoles?
    1) In Georgia
    2) In Oklahoma
    3) In the Okefinokee Swamp
    4) In the Everglades

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1235



1. Which state is not north of Georgia?
   1) Tennessee
   2) Alabama
   3) South Carolina
   4) North Carolina

2. Which state is south of Georgia?
   1) Alabama
   2) Mexico
   3) South Carolina
   4) Florida

3. Where is there some very wet land?
   1) Okefinokee Swamp
   2) Appalachians
   3) Atlantic Ocean
   4) Fall-line

4. What kind of land is Atlanta on?
   1) A plain
   2) Hilly
   3) A plateau
   4) A swamp

5. Which state is east of Alabama?
   1) Georgia
   2) Florida
   3) Tennessee
   4) Mexico

6. Which is the largest body of water?
   1) Okefinokee Swamp
   2) Atlantic Ocean
   3) Gulf of Mexico
   4) Appalachians

7. Where is there some very hilly land?
   1) South Georgia
   2) Florida
   3) Alabama
   4) North Georgia

8. Which state is not on the map?
   1) Tennessee
   2) Arkansas
   3) Alabama
   4) North Carolina

9. Atlanta is in:
   1) The Applachians
   2) Alabama
   3) North Georgia
   4) South Georgia

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET. ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1236

1. Which route did Sequoyah take?
   1) Route A
   2) Route B
   3) Route C
   4) Route D

2. Which state is in the southeastern United States?
   1) New York
   2) Oklahoma
   3) Georgia
   4) California

3. Which state is in the western United States?
   1) New York
   2) Georgia
   3) California
   4) Oklahoma

4. Which statement is <u>not</u> true?
   1) New York is north of Georgia.
   2) California is north of Mexico.
   3) Georgia is east of Oklahoma.
   4) Oklahoma is west of California

5. Canada is:
   1) North of the United States
   2) South of Mexico
   3) South of Oklahoma
   4) South of Georgia

6. Which is the best route to California?
   1) A
   2) B
   3) C
   4) D

7. Which is the worst route to Oklahoma?
   1) A
   2) B
   3) C
   4) D

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

Passage 1237

Canada is the second largest country in the world. The U.S.S.R. is the largest country. Canada is larger than the United States, but we have ten times as many people.

Canada is divided into states like our country, but they are called provinces. There are ten provinces, and each has a capitol and a government like our states. The government is called Parliament. The national capitol of Canada is in Ottawa, it is also ruled by a Parliament. It is like our capitol in Washington, D. C., except that we are ruled by Congress.

Canada produces the most nickel in the world and a lot of pulp for making paper. The land in Canada goes from very tall mountains to flat plains for growing wheat.

Canada is a nice country to have next to us, we have been good friends for a long time.

1. Canada is a:
   1) State
   2) Country
   3) Town
   4) Island

2. The largest country in the world is:
   1) Canada
   2) Washington, D. C.
   3) U.S.S.R.
   4) America

3. A province is:
   1) The capitol of Canada
   2) Used for making paper
   3) A city
   4) Like a state

4. How many provinces are there?
   1) 10
   2) 4
   3) 15
   4) 50

5. Canada is larger than the United States, but Canada's population is:
   1) Bigger
   2) Smaller
   3) Exactly the same
   4) Almost the same

6. The capitol of the United States is in?
   1) Georgia
   2) Washington
   3) New York
   4) Washington, D. C.

7. The capitol of Canada is in:
   1) Ottawa
   2) Parliament
   3) Province
   4) U.S.S.R.

8. The government in Canada is called:
   1) Congress
   2) Senate
   3) Parliament
   4) Court

9. What is the second largest country in the World?
   1) Russia
   2) Canada
   3) United States
   4) U.S.S.R.

10. Paper is made from:
    1) Sugar
    2) Nickel
    3) Wheat
    4) Pulp

11. What is grown on flat plains?
    1) Cattle
    2) Tea
    3) Wheat
    4) Bananas

12. Canada produces this most:
    1) Nickel
    2) Paper
    3) Gold
    4) Coal

13. The United States is ruled by:
    1) Ottawa
    2) Congress
    3) Parliament
    4) Provinces

14. Which country is next to us?
    1) U.S.S.R.
    2) Canada
    3) Africa
    4) France

15. How long have we been friends with Canada?
    1) One week
    2) Two years
    3) Never
    4) A long time

STOP: CORRECT YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

ENTER YOUR SCORE ON YOUR READING RECORD.

APPENDIX I

KEY TO IRSS PROGRAM

PASSAGE 1111

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	P-1
2.	3	E-4
3.	2	E-2
4.	1	D-5
5.	2	O-1
6.	2	D-2
7.	2	D-5
8.	1	D-1

PASSAGE 1112

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	4	D-1
9.	2	D-3
10.	3	D-1
11.	4	P-5
12.	3	D-1

PASSAGE 1113

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	1	D-3
3.	4	D-1
4.	4	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	2	E-6
7.	1	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	1	D-4
10.	3	P-5
11.	2	O-6
12.	3	E-4

PASSAGE 1114

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	4	D-3
4.	2	E-6
5.	2	D-1
6.	2	D-5
7.	4	E-6
8.	1	O-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	2	P-5
11.	4	O-1

PASSAGE 1115

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	4	D-1
7.	3	D-6
8.	4	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	3	E-4
11.	2	D-1
12.	3	E-4

PASSAGE 1116

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	4	O-1
5.	1	D-1
6.	4	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	4	D-1
9.	1	E-6
10.	3	P-5

PASSAGE 1117

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	3	D-3
4.	1	D-1
5.	4	D-3
6.	1	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	4	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	1	D-4
11.	4	E-4

PASSAGE 1118

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	2	D-5
6.	4	D-3
7.	1	D-1
8.	2	D-2
9.	4	P-5

PASSAGE 1119

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	2	E-4
5.	3	D-3
6.	4	D-1
7.	1	D-1
8.	1	E-4
9.	4	D-1
10.	4	D-1
11.	2	E-6
12.	3	O-1

PASSAGE 1120

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	1	D-1
6.	4	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	2	E-6
11.	4	E-6

PASSAGE 1121

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	4	P-5
4.	2	D-1
5.	3	D-3
6.	2	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	4	E-6

PASSAGE 1122

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-1
2.	4	D-3
3.	1	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	1	D-3
6.	2	D-3
7.	2	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	4	D-3
11.	3	D-3
12.	3	P-5
13.	2	D-3
14.	2	D-1
15.	3	D-1

PASSAGE 1123

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	3	D-1

PASSAGE 1124

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	3	D-6
3.	3	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	2	D-1
7.	1	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	4	D-1
11.	4	D-1
12.	2	D-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	1	D-1
15.	1	D-1
16.	4	D-5

PASSAGE 1125

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	1	P-5
3.	4	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	1	D-1
6.	4	D-1
7.	4	D-1
8.	3	D-1
9.	4	D-3
10.	1	D-1
11.	3	D-1
12.	3	D-1
13.	1	D-1
14.	2	D-1

PASSAGE 1126

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	4	D-1

PASSAGE 1127

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	3	E-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	3	E-5
7.	1	D-3
8.	3	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	2	D-3
12.	3	D-1
13.	1	D-1
14.	4	D-1
15.	1	D-1
16.	1	P-5
17.	1	D-1
18.	4	D-5

PASSAGE 1128

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	3	D-5
6.	2	D-5
7.	3	E-5
8.	4	D-1
9.	2	E-5
10.	1	E-6
11.	1	D-2
12.	2	D-1
13.	2	E-4
14.	2	D-5
15.	3	P-5
16.	4	D-6

PASSAGE 1129

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	P-5
2.	3	D-1
3.	1	D-1
4.	1	E-5
5.	4	D-5
6.	3	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	4	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	3	D-1
11.	4	D-1
12.	4	D-1
13.	2	D-1
14.	2	D-1
15.	2	D-6
16.	1	D-1
17.	2	D-1
18.	1	E-4

PASSAGE 1130

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-3
2.	1	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	4	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	4	E-4
7.	2	D-1
8.	4	D-1
9.	4	E-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	3	D-1
12.	4	D-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	2	D-1
15.	1	D-1

PASSAGE 1131

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	E-4
2.	4	E-4
3.	2	E-6
4.	4	E-4
5.	4	E-4
6.	4	E-4
7.	1	D-5
8.	4	D-6
9.	3	D-5
10.	4	E-4
11.	4	E-4
12.	1	E-4
13.	2	E-4
14.	3	E-4

PASSAGE 1132

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	2	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	4	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	2	D-5
10.	4	D-1
11.	3	D-1
12.	3	O-3
13.	1	D-1
14.	3	P-5
15.	3	D-1
16.	2	D-1
17.	3	D-1
18.	4	E-1

PASSAGE 1133

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-4
2.	3	D-1
3.	4	D-5
4.	2	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	3	D-1
11.	3	D-3
12.	2	D-3
13.	3	D-3
14.	1	D-1
15.	2	D-1
16.	2	D-1
17.	2	P-5
18.	4	E-4

PASSAGE 1134

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	P-5
2.	1	D-1
3.	1	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	4	D-5
11.	1	D-1
12.	4	D-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	2	D-1
15.	4	D-1
16.	1	E-6

PASSAGE 1135

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	4	D-1
7.	2	D-5
8.	4	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	1	D-1
11.	2	D-1
12.	1	D-1
13.	2	D-5
14.	2	D-1
15.	4	P-5

PASSAGE 1136

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	3	D-3
6.	3	D-3
7.	2	D-3
8.	2	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	4	E-4
11.	2	D-1
12.	2	D-1
13.	3	P-5
14.	1	D-1
15.	2	D-1

PASSAGE 1137

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	P-5
2.	4	D-5
3.	3	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	1	E-5
8.	4	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	4	D-3
11.	4	D-5
12.	4	D-5
13.	3	E-4

PASSAGE 1138

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-5
2.	4	E-6

PASSAGE 1139

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	1	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	3	E-5
7.	1	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	4	D-1
10.	4	D-5
11.	2	D-2
12.	4	D-1
13.	4	D-1
14.	1	P-5

PASSAGE 1140

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-5
2.	2	D-5
3.	2	D-5

PASSAGE 1141

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	4	D-1
8.	3	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	4	D-3
11.	2	E-6
12.	2	P-5
13.	2	D-1
14.	2	D-1
15.	3	D-1

PASSAGE 1142

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	P-5
2.	1	D-2
3.	3	D-5
4.	4	D-1
5.	1	D-1
6.	4	D-3
7.	2	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	3	D-1
11.	2	D-1
12.	1	D-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	3	D-1
15.	4	D-1
16.	1	D-1

PASSAGE 1143

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	1	D-3
4.	2	D-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	3	E-6
7.	1	D-1
8.	3	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	4	D-1
12.	3	D-1
13.	2	D-5
14.	3	D-3
15.	4	D-5
16.	2	D-1
17.	4	D-1
18.	2	P-5

PASSAGE 1144

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	4	D-1
5.	1	D-5
6.	3	D-1
7.	1	D-1
8.	4	D-1
9.	2	D-3
10.	3	D-3
11.	3	D-1
12.	2	D-3
13.	4	D-3
14.	4	D-5
15.	4	D-5
16.	3	P-5

PASSAGE 1145

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-6
2.	3	D-6

PASSAGE 1146

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	1	D-5
4.	3	D-5
5.	2	D-3
6.	2	D-1
7.	4	D-2
8.	2	D-3
9.	4	D-5
10.	2	D-1
11.	1	D-5
12.	1	D-1
13.	1	D-5
14.	3	D-5
15.	1	P-5
16.	3	D-1

PASSAGE 1147

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	4	D-5
3.	3	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	3	D-3
6.	3	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	4	D-1
9.	4	D-1
10.	2	D-3
11.	1	D-1
12.	3	D-5
13.	1	D-5
14.	4	D-1
15.	3	D-3
16.	3	P-5

PASSAGE 1148

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	1	D-5
10.	2	D-5
11.	2	D-1
12.	2	D-1
13.	2	D-5
14.	2	D-1
15.	1	D-1

PASSAGE 1149

Question	Answer	Categor
1.	4	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	1	D-1
11.	4	D-1
12.	2	D-1
13.	2	E-4
14.	3	D-6
15.	3	D-1
16.	2	E-5

PASSAGE 1150

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	4	D-3
6.	3	D-1
7.	2	D-5
8.	4	D-1
9.	4	D-6
10.	2	D-1
11.	4	D-5
12.	4	D-1
13.	2	P-5
14.	4	E-4

PASSAGE 1151

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	P-5
2.	4	D-2
3.	3	D-5
4.	2	D-1
5.	1	E-4
6.	2	D-1
7.	2	D-5
8.	4	D-1
9.	4	D-1
10.	1	D-1
11.	1	D-1
12.	1	D-1
13.	2	D-1
14.	4	D-1
15.	3	E-4

PASSAGE 1152

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	4	D-5
3.	1	D-1
4.	3	D-3
5.	2	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	3	D-1
9.	4	D-1
10.	1	D-1
11.	4	D-1
12.	3	D-5
13.	3	P-5

PASSAGE 1153

Question	Answer	Categor
1.	2	D-1
2.	3	D-5
3.	1	D-5

PASSAGE 1154

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	3	D-5
5.	2	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	4	D-1
9.	4	D-5
10.	3	D-1
11.	1	D-6
12.	2	D-1
13.	4	D-1
14.	2	D-5
15.	1	D-1
16.	1	P-5

PASSAGE 1155

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	4	E-2
6.	3	D-3
7.	3	D-5
8.	3	D-6
9.	1	D-1
10.	4	D-1
11.	4	D-1
12.	2	D-1
13.	4	D-5
14.	2	D-1
15.	3	D-6
16.	2	D-5
17.	3	D-1
18.	4	P-5

PASSAGE 1156

Question	Answer	Categor
1.	4	D-1
2.	2	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	1	D-5
7.	1	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	3	D-1
12.	3	D-1
13.	1	E-2
14.	4	E-4
15.	3	E-6
16.	3	P-5
17.	4	D-5
18.	2	E-4

PASSAGE 1157

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	3	E-5
4.	1	D-5
5.	2	D-1
6.	4	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	1	D-1
11.	4	D-6
12.	4	D-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	1	D-1
15.	2	P-5

PASSAGE 1158

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-1
2.	2	D-2
3.	4	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	2	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	2	P-1

PASSAGE 1159

Question	Answer	Categor
1.	3	E-4
2.	3	E-4
3.	4	D-3
4.	1	D-5
5.	3	D-5
6.	2	E-4
7.	1	E-2
8.	4	E-4
9.	2	D-6
10.	4	D-6
11.	1	D-6
12.	2	E-6

PASSAGE 1160

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	1	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	2	D-2
6.	3	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	3	E-1
12.	3	D-1
13	2	P-2

PASSAGE 1161

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-2
2.	2	D-1
3.	4	D-2
4.	3	D-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	4	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	4	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	4	D-3
11.	3	D-1
12.	3	D-2
13.	2	D-3

PASSAGE 1162

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-2
2.	3	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	4	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	3	D-1
11.	1	D-1

PASSAGE 1163

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	1	D-1
4.	1	E-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	1	D-2
8.	1	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	4	D-1
11.	3	E-1

PASSAGE 1164

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	1	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	4	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	4	D-1

PASSAGE 1165

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	1	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	2	D-2
9.	1	D-1
10.	3	D-2
11.	4	P-2

PASSAGE 1166

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	2	D-2
3.	4	D-2
4.	1	D-2
5.	2	D-1
6.	3	D-2
7.	3	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	4	D-2
10.	3	D-1
11.	4	D-2

PASSAGE 1167

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	2	D-2
6.	2	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	3	D-1
11.	2	P-2

PASSAGE 1168

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	P-2
2.	1	D-2
3.	3	D-2
4.	3	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	2	D-1
7.	3	D-2
8.	2	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	4	D-1

PASSAGE 1169

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	2	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	1	D-2
5.	3	D-2
6.	1	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	4	D-2
9.	4	D-2
10.	1	P-2

PASSAGE 1170

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	1	D-1
4.	3	D-2
5.	1	D-1
6.	4	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	3	P-2

PASSAGE 1171

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-2
2.	1	D-2
3.	3	D-2
4.	2	D-2
5.	1	D-2

PASSAGE 1172

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	4	D-2
3.	3	D-1
4.	1	D-2
5.	2	D-1
6.	4	D-1
7.	2	D-1

PASSAGE 1173

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	1	D-1
6.	3	D-5
7.	1	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	2	D-1

PASSAGE 1174

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	2	D-3
6.	1	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	4	D-2
9.	2	D-2
10.	1	D-2
11.	2	D-2
12.	2	D-2
13.	3	D-1
14.	4	D-1
15.	2	D-2
16.	4	P-2

PASSAGE 1175

Question	Answer	Category
1	1	D-2
2.	2	D-2
3.	3	E-1

PASSAGE 1176

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	4	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	2	D-2
11.	2	D-1
12.	2	D-1
13.	2	D-1
14.	1	E-1
15.	1	D-1
16.	3	P-2
17.	4	E-1

PASSAGE 1177

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	E-1
2.	4	E-1
3.	4	E-1
4.	4	E-1
5.	2	E-1
6.	4	E-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	3	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	4	D-2
11.	3	D-1
12.	2	D-2
13.	3	E-1
14.	3	D-1

PASSAGE 1178

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	1	P-2
3.	3	E-1
4.	2	E-1
5.	4	E-1
6.	3	E-1
7.	3	E-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	2	D-2
10.	2	D-2

PASSAGE 1179

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	P-2
2.	1	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	1	D-2
6.	3	D-1
7.	4	D-2
8.	2	D-1
9.	2	D-1

PASSAGE 1180

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-1
2.	2	D-1
3.	1	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	1	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	4	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	3	E-1

PASSAGE 1181

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	4	E-1

PASSAGE 1182

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	1	D-2
5.	1	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	4	D-1
8.	2	P-2
9.	1	D-1
10.	2	D-2
11.	2	E-1
12.	3	D-1
13.	4	D-1
14.	4	E-1

PASSAGE 1183

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-2
2.	4	D-2
3.	3	D-1
4.	3	D-2

PASSAGE 1184

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	P-2
2.	3	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	4	D-1
5.	1	D-1
6.	1	D-2
7.	2	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	2	D-2
11.	1	D-2
12.	1	D-1
13.	1	D-1
14.	1	E-1
15.	3	D-1

PASSAGE 1185

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	4	E-1
3.	1	E-1

PASSAGE 1186

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-1
2.	2	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	2	D-2
5.	2	D-1
6.	2	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	3	P-2
9.	2	D-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	3	D-1
12.	1	D-1
13.	1	O-2
14.	3	E-1
15.	2	E-1

PASSAGE 1187

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	2	P-2
3.	3	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	1	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	4	D-1
11.	4	D-1
12.	1	E-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	1	D-1
15.	2	D-1
16.	3	D-1
17.	2	D-1
18.	2	D-1

PASSAGE 1188

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	4	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	1	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	3	D-1
11.	3	D-1
12.	2	D-1
13.	1	D-1
14.	3	D-1
15.	3	D-1
16.	3	D-1
17.	4	O-1

PASSAGE 1189

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	2	P-2
6.	1	D-1
7.	1	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	3	D-1
11.	2	D-1
12.	4	D-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	2	D-1
15.	4	D-1
16.	2	D-1
17.	1	D-1
18.	2	D-1

PASSAGE 1190

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	E-1
2.	1	E-1
3.	2	E-1
4.	3	E-1
5.	2	E-1
6.	1	E-1
7.	2	D-2
8.	2	D-2
9.	1	D-2
10.	1	D-2
11.	1	D-2
12.	1	E-1
13.	1	D-2

PASSAGE 1191

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	1	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	4	D-1
7.	4	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	2	E-1
11.	1	D-2
12.	2	P-2

PASSAGE 1192

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	2	D-1
3.	2	P-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	3	E-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	4	D-1
11.	3	D-2
12.	3	D-1
13.	2	D-3

PASSAGE 1193

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-3
2.	3	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	3	E-1
7.	1	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	3	D-1
11.	2	D-1
12.	1	D-1
13.	4	D-1
14.	4	E-1
15.	4	D-1
16.	3	P-1
17.	4	D-2
18.	3	E-1

PASSAGE 1194

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-2
2.	3	D-3
3.	2	D-1
4.	3	D-2
5.	4	E-1
6.	2	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	2	E-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	4	P-2
11.	3	D-1
12.	2	D-1
13.	4	D-1
14.	2	D-1
15.	3	D-2
16.	3	D-1

PASSAGE 1195

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	1	O-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	3	D-1
11.	2	D-1
12.	2	D-1
13.	2	D-1
14.	2	D-1
15.	2	D-2

PASSAGE 1196

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	E-1
2.	1	E-1
3.	3	E-1
4.	4	D-2
5.	2	D-2
6.	1	E-1
7.	1	D-2
8.	1	D-2
9.	4	D-2
10.	1	E-1
11.	2	E-1
12.	3	E-1

PASSAGE 1197

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	2	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	4	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	3	D-1
11.	4	D-1
12.	1	D-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	2	D-2

PASSAGE 1198

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	2	P-2
3.	1	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	4	E-1
7.	4	E-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	4	D-1
10.	1	D-1
11.	2	D-1
12.	4	D-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	3	D-1
15.	1	E-1

PASSAGE 1199

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	P-2
2.	1	D-3
3.	1	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	2	D-3
6.	4	D-1
7.	4	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	1	D-1
12.	3	D-1
13.	1	D-1
14.	1	D-1
15.	4	D-1
16.	2	D-1

PASSAGE 1200

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	3	E-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	3	D-2
5.	4	D-2
6.	2	D-2
7.	1	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	2	D-1
12.	3	D-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	3	D-1
15.	2	D-2

PASSAGE 1201

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	1	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	3	D-1
11.	1	D-2
12.	4	E-1

PASSAGE 1202

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	2	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	4	D-1
5.	1	D-1
6.	2	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	3	D-1
10.	4	D-1
11.	2	D-1
12.	3	D-1
13.	4	D-1
14.	4	P-2

PASSAGE 1203

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-2
2.	4	E-1
3.	1	E-1
4.	1	D-2
5.	3	E-1
6.	1	D-2
7.	1	E-1
8.	1	D-2
9.	3	D-2
10.	4	E-1
11.	1	E-1
12.	2	D-2

PASSAGE 1204

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	2	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	3	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	4	D-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	2	D-1
12.	1	D-2
13.	1	D-1
14.	4	D-1
15.	3	D-1
16.	3	D-1
17.	3	D-2
18.	2	D-1

PASSAGE 1205

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	4	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	4	D-1
7.	4	D-1
8.	3	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	4	D-3
11.	3	D-1
12.	1	D-1

PASSAGE 1206

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	E-1
2.	4	D-2
3.	2	D-2
4.	3	D-2
5.	2	D-2
6.	3	D-2
7.	4	D-2
8.	2	D-2
9.	2	E-1
10.	4	D-3

(Cont'd)

PASSAGE 1207

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	4	D-2
3.	3	D-1
4.	2	D-3
5.	2	D-2
6.	4	D-2
7.	3	D-2
8.	2	D-1
9.	4	D-1
10.	2	P-2

PASSAGE 1208

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	3	D-1
3.	4	D-2
4.	2	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	1	D-1
8.	3	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	4	D-1

PASSAGE 1206 (Cont'd)

Question	Answer	Category
11.	3	D-2
12.	4	E-1
13.	2	E-1
14.	4	D-2

PASSAGE 1209

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	1	E-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	3	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	2	P-1

PASSAGE 1210

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	2	E-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	1	P-1

PASSAGE 1211

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	4	E-1
4.	3	D-2
5.	2	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	3	D-2
8.	4	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	1	D-1
12.	2	E-1
13.	4	D-1
14.	1	D-1
15.	1	D-1
16.	2	P-2

PASSAGE 1212

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	2	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	4	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	1	D-1
8.	4	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	3	D-1
11.	1	D-1
12.	4	D-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	2	P-1

PASSAGE 1213

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-2
2.	3	D-1
3.	1	D-1
4.	4	D-2
5.	2	E-1
6.	1	O)-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	3	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	3	P-2
12.	3	D-1
13.	4	E-1

PASSAGE 1214

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	P-2
2.	2	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	2	D-1
7.	4	E-1
8.	3	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	4	O-1
11.	3	E-1
12.	4	D-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	3	D-2

PASSAGE 1215

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-2
2.	4	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	2	O-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	1	D-1
11.	1	D-1
12.	1	E-1

PASSAGE 1216

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	3	D-1

PASSAGE 1217

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	2	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	2	E-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	4	D-1
8.	3	P-2
9.	2	D-2
10.	3	D-1
11.	1	D-1
12.	2	D-2
13.	3	D-1

PASSAGE 1218

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	2
3.	1
4.	3
5.	1
6.	4
7.	3
8.	3

PASSAGE 1219

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	4
3.	2
4.	3
5.	2
6.	3
7.	3
8.	1
9.	3
10.	3
11.	3
12.	3

PASSAGE 1220

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	2
3.	3
4.	4
5.	2
6.	3
7.	4
8.	3
9.	1
10.	2
11.	3

PASSAGE 1221

Question	Answer
1.	1
2.	3
3.	4
4.	2
5.	1
6.	4
7.	1
8.	4
9.	2
10.	1
11.	2
12.	2
13.	4

PASSAGE 1222

Question	Answer
1.	4
2.	1
3.	2
4.	3
5.	3
6.	3
7.	1
8.	4
9.	4
10.	4
11.	4

PASSAGE 1223

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	1
3.	4
4.	1
5.	2
6.	4
7.	3
8.	4
9.	4

PASSAGE 1224

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	3
3.	1
4.	1
5.	2
6.	4
7.	3
8.	2
9.	3
10.	3
11.	4
12.	4

PASSAGE 1225

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	1
3.	4
4.	2
5.	4
6.	3
7.	1
8.	1
9.	4
10.	4
11.	4
12.	1
13.	4

PASSAGE 1226

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	1
3.	2
4.	4
5.	1
6.	3
7.	4
8.	3
9.	2
10.	4
11.	1

PASSAGE 1227

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	2
3.	1
4.	4
5.	3
6.	1
7.	2
8.	4
9.	1
10.	4

PASSAGE 1228

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	1
3.	2
4.	3
5.	4
6.	1
7.	2
8.	1
9.	3
10.	2
11.	2
12.	4

PASSAGE 1229

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	1
3.	4
4.	3
5.	2
6.	4
7.	1
8.	3
9.	2
10.	1
11.	4
12.	3
13.	4
14.	3

PASSAGE 1230

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	4
3.	3
4.	1
5.	2
6.	3
7.	4
8.	2
9.	3
10.	1
11.	2

PASSAGE 1231

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	4
3.	1
4.	3
5.	2
6.	3
7.	4
8.	1
9.	2

PASSAGE 1232

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	1
3.	2
4.	4
5.	2
6.	1
7.	3
8.	2
9.	4
10.	2
11.	3
12.	1

PASSAGE 1233

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	3
3.	4
4.	1
5.	3
6.	2
7.	3
8.	4
9.	1
10.	4
11.	4

PASSAGE 1234

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	1
3.	4
4.	3
5.	2
6.	1
7.	4
8.	2
9.	3
10.	1
11.	4

PASSAGE 1235

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	4
3.	1
4.	3
5.	1
6.	2
7.	4
8.	2
9.	3

PASSAGE 1236

Question	Answer
1.	1
2.	3
3.	3
4.	4
5.	1
6.	2
7.	4

PASSAGE 1237

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	3
3.	4
4.	1
5.	2
6.	4
7.	1
8.	3
9.	2
10.	4
11.	3
12.	1
13.	2
14.	2
15.	4

PASSAGE 1206 (Cont'd)

Question	Answer	Category
11.	3	D-2
12.	4	E-1
13.	2	E-1
14.	4	D-2

PASSAGE 1209

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	1	E-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	3	D-1
8.	3	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	2	P-1

PASSAGE 1210

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	2	E-1
8.	2	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	1	P-1

PASSAGE 1211

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	4	D-1
3.	4	E-1
4.	3	D-2
5.	2	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	3	D-2
8.	4	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	1	D-1
12.	2	E-1
13.	4	D-1
14.	1	D-1
15.	1	D-1
16.	2	P-2

PASSAGE 1212

Question	Answer	Category
1.	4	D-1
2.	2	D-1
3.	3	D-1
4.	4	D-1
5.	4	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	1	D-1
8.	4	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	3	D-1
11.	1	D-1
12.	4	D-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	2	P-1

PASSAGE 1213

Question	Answer	Category
1.	1	D-2
2.	3	D-1
3.	1	D-1
4.	4	D-2
5.	2	E-1
6.	1	O)-1
7.	2	D-1
8.	3	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	2	D-1
11.	3	P-2
12.	3	D-1
13.	4	E-1

PASSAGE 1214

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	P-2
2.	2	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	1	D-1
5.	3	D-1
6.	2	D-1
7.	4	E-1
8.	3	D-1
9.	1	D-1
10.	4	O-1
11.	3	E-1
12.	4	D-1
13.	3	D-1
14.	3	D-2

PASSAGE 1215

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-2
2.	4	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	2	D-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	1	D-1
7.	2	O-1
8.	1	D-1
9.	2	D-1
10.	1	D-1
11.	1	D-1
12.	1	E-1

PASSAGE 1216

Question	Answer	Category
1.	2	D-1
2.	1	D-1
3.	2	D-1
4.	3	D-1

PASSAGE 1217

Question	Answer	Category
1.	3	D-1
2.	2	D-1
3.	4	D-1
4.	2	E-1
5.	2	D-1
6.	3	D-1
7.	4	D-1
8.	3	P-2
9.	2	D-2
10.	3	D-1
11.	1	D-1
12.	2	D-2
13.	3	D-1

PASSAGE 1218

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	2
3.	1
4.	3
5.	1
6.	4
7.	3
8.	3

PASSAGE 1219

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	4
3.	2
4.	3
5.	2
6.	3
7.	3
8.	1
9.	3
10.	3
11.	3
12.	3

PASSAGE 1220

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	2
3.	3
4.	4
5.	2
6.	3
7.	4
8.	3
9.	1
10.	2
11.	3

PASSAGE 1221

Question	Answer
1.	1
2.	3
3.	4
4.	2
5.	1
6.	4
7.	1
8.	4
9.	2
10.	1
11.	2
12.	2
13.	4

PASSAGE 1222

Question	Answer
1.	4
2.	1
3.	2
4.	3
5.	3
6.	3
7.	1
8.	4
9.	4
10.	4
11.	4

PASSAGE 1223

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	1
3.	4
4.	1
5.	2
6.	4
7.	3
8.	4
9.	4

PASSAGE 1224

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	3
3.	1
4.	1
5.	2
6.	4
7.	3
8.	2
9.	3
10.	3
11.	4
12.	4

PASSAGE 1225

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	1
3.	4
4.	2
5.	4
6.	3
7.	1
8.	1
9.	4
10.	4
11.	4
12.	1
13.	4

PASSAGE 1226

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	1
3.	2
4.	4
5.	1
6.	3
7.	4
8.	3
9.	2
10.	4
11.	1

PASSAGE 1227

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	2
3.	1
4.	4
5.	3
6.	1
7.	2
8.	4
9.	1
10.	4

PASSAGE 1228

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	1
3.	2
4.	3
5.	4
6.	1
7.	2
8.	1
9.	3
10.	2
11.	2
12.	4

PASSAGE 1229

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	1
3.	4
4.	3
5.	2
6.	4
7.	1
8.	3
9.	2
10.	1
11.	4
12.	3
13.	4
14.	3

PASSAGE 1230

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	4
3.	3
4.	1
5.	2
6.	3
7.	4
8.	2
9.	3
10.	1
11.	2

PASSAGE 1231

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	4
3.	1
4.	3
5.	2
6.	3
7.	4
8.	1
9.	2

PASSAGE 1232

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	1
3.	2
4.	4
5.	2
6.	1
7.	3
8.	2
9.	4
10.	2
11.	3
12.	1

PASSAGE 1233

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	3
3.	4
4.	1
5.	3
6.	2
7.	3
8.	4
9.	1
10.	4
11.	4

PASSAGE 1234

Question	Answer
1.	3
2.	1
3.	4
4.	3
5.	2
6.	1
7.	4
8.	2
9.	3
10.	1
11.	4

PASSAGE 1235

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	4
3.	1
4.	3
5.	1
6.	2
7.	4
8.	2
9.	3

PASSAGE 1236

Question	Answer
1.	1
2.	3
3.	3
4.	4
5.	1
6.	2
7.	4

PASSAGE 1237

Question	Answer
1.	2
2.	3
3.	4
4.	1
5.	2
6.	4
7.	1
8.	3
9.	2
10.	4
11.	3
12.	1
13.	2
14.	2
15.	4